McKean County Miner.

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VOL. LV SMETHPORT, PA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1918 NO 43

HON. WILLIAM C. SPROUL.

Chester County Man Whom the Republicans of the State are Going to Elect Governor.

SMETHPORT'S OVER-SUBSCRIPTION IS $38,950.00

Quota Was $291,274.00; Subscriptions Total is $329,350.00---All County Districts Over Quota

Smethport people came to the front with a rush Saturday buying nearly [illegible] worth of bonds in the closing hours of the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign and overtopping Smethport and county's quota by $38,950, making a grand total of $329,350 bonds sold. The borough should not receive all the credit for this magnificient result as the townships of Keating, Norwich and Sergeant helped matters along with fast liberal buying. It was a sufficient task and some of the workers pulled on an impromptu [illegible] about midnight Saturday when it became noised about that the district [illegible]

Bradford, Kane, Mt. Jewett, Port Allegany and Eldred all report liberal oversubscriptions, while the little town of Ludlow more than doubled its allotment. The whole county realized its duty with a rush and the result was glorious. The nation took up the immense loan and added half a billion dollars for good measure. Two billion dollars had to be raised in two days—an undertaking—no country on the globe but America could accomplish this stupendous financial task. But is was accomplished in leaping measure. There will be no celebration bonfires in Berlin over the failure of America's Fourth Liberty Loan.

HON. EDWARD H. [illegible]

Of Dauphin County, Republican Nominee Who Will Undoubtedly Be Our Next Lieutenant Governor.

HOWARD McCARTHY SEVERELY INJURED IN BIG BATTLE

Mr. and Mrs. Chris McCarthy received a letter from their son, Corporal, Howard McCarthy, this week informing them that he is in Base hospital 115 recovering from wounds sustained early Saturday morning, September 28.

Howard, or "Hogah" as his friends call him, had been engaged with his company in an all night battle. Just as dawn was breaking a large German shell exploded close to Corporal McCarthy and some of his comrades, killing or injuring every man in the party. Howard was knocked senseless by the explosion and later the doctors found that one of his eardrums had been broken by the concussion. A fragment of the shell had perforated his right hand inflicting an ugly wound.

He is now being tenderly cared for at the base hospital and says that the change from the battle line is most welcome. He is rapidly recovering from his injuries, but it is feared will be permanently deaf in the injured ear. He describes the site of the hospital as a former summer resort, a beautiful place, and speaks in the very highest terms of the kind treatment he is receiving from doctors and nurses.

Howard R. McCarthy left here with a contingent from this district April 29, 1918, for training at Camp Lee, Virginia. He was soon promoted and as a corporal went over seas within a few weeks after entering the army. He has seen much hard fighting since that time and his company on various occasions has been in highly important and dangerous positions.

CARD OF THANKS.

Smethport as usual has done her "bit" in the 4th Liberty Loan Drive and the Committee desires to extend their sincere thanks to every one who helped us over the top. Like many other places a number of persons waited almost until the eleventh hour but when the time came to show their patriotism and their confidence in the Government they came forward with an avalanche of subscriptions that made our quota safe. Peace talk, epidemic, and other causes barred the way for a time, but during the final hours of the last day all showed that they did not want to see the old town fall down, and the Committee desires to thank every one for the interest they took in the matter, and gratefully acknowledges the loyal support they gave in the great drive to make the world a decent place to live in.

Smethport Liberty Loan Committee,
M. S. Geary, Chairman.
adv43w1

LETTER FROM CLAUDE HEINLEIN

France, Sept. 26, 1918

My Dear Father and Dad:—You have asked me several times in your letters to write a letter to be published in our home papers. It is against the censorship laws to write letters direct to publishers for publication but I am writing this to you to show you how the boys of the A. E. F. appreciate the work being done by our workers at home and you can have it published if you care to.

I see by the home papers that our home town leads the county in the amount of W. S. S. purchased per capita. Of course I am personally glad of that, but we are all glad for the enthusiasm shown all over the dear old U. S. A.

No doubt the 4th Liberty Loan will be in full swing by the time this reaches you and I am sure Smethport is doing her bit.

We have won one great victory this summer at the Second Battle of the Marne and are right now in the midst of another. I want you all to realize that it has been won not only by the strategy of the united command, the generalship of Pershing, the heroism and ardor of the army, the valor and vigilance of the navy, but also by the liberality of our population in subscribing to the Liberty Loans, the energy of our industries, the devotion to duty of our laborers, the unceasing toil of our farmers and the fortitude and sympathetic encouragement of our women, whose inspiration has impregnated the nation with a spirit of determination as unconquerable as our great ideals themselves.

This second victory can be considered as a prologue of the drama that will follow in several acts, and it was well acted. The victory is most significant and encouraging as the offensive was apparently no surprise to the enemy, for rumors some weeks ago had set the date.

Must now bring this to a close by saying that I am feeling fine again. I was wounded at Chateau Thierry but thanks to the Doctors and the care shown me by the Red Cross girls I am able to be here to tell of that great battle and of the fine way in which every man on the whole front declared himself. Hoping this finds you all well and as happy as can be under the circumstances. I remain,

Your affectionate son,
Private Claude M. Heinlein,
Convalescent Camp, No. 2,
A. P. O., 768, A. E. F.

CARD OF THANKS.

East Smethport, Oct. 23, 1918

We wish to thank our neighbors and friends for kindness, flowers and letters of sympathy during our recent bereavement.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Pratt.
adv43w1**

HOMER THOMAS INJURED.

Base Hospital 19, A. P. O. 781

Oct. 1, 1918

My Dear Sister and All:—As a few lines of late you know I am still on earth. I am in the hospital with a fractured ankle and am getting along fine. I got hurt in the big drive. Our boys are doing wonders over here and earning all the praise they get. The wounded ones never complain and are cheerful at all times. You will see a wounded Dutchman and he will be hollering his Dutch head off and the U. S. boys will be laughing at him. The Dutch will never be able to whip such men as these, who do not fear anything. This is a swell place here and we enjoy it. It is a large hotel used for the American hospital. The nurses and doctors are fine. They have the best of doctors here. I just had my dinner. We had meat, potatoes, stewed onions coffee and bread. It looks as though we may be able to come home before many months, at least we hope so. If we do not we will go right on to Berlin as we have a good start now. I have not been getting much mail for, quite a while but suppose as soon as I get back to my company will get a bunch of it. I sent one hundred dollars home that I did not want to carry around with me. Be sure and let me know if you get it all O. K. I have written about all I can that will pass the censor so will close with love to all.

Private Homer L. Thomas
Co. C, 112th U. S. Inf. A. E. F.
France via New York.

MRS. NORMAN HULL DIED.

Mrs. Florence Wagner Hull, wife of Norman Hull, who is with the American aviation corps in France, died at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Wagner of Olean, at 4:15 o'clock, Tuesday, morning. The circumstances surrounding her death are particularly sad as she left Emporium where she was staying with her sister to go to Olean to care for members of her family who were suffering from influenza. Soon after her arrival there she was stricken and pneumonia developed causing her death within a few days. She was an estimable young woman, beloved by many friends. She passed most of her summer with her husband's family at the Wright House in Smethport and made many friends here who were sadly shocked at the news of her death.

Besides her husband and parents, three sisters survive, Mrs. Neola Huff of Olean, Mrs. George Bates of Emporium and Miss Inez Wagner, of Olean.

The body will be taken to Ulysses, Pa., for burial to-day. The funeral and burial will be attended by members of the Hull family from here.

REV. ARTHUR GREGSON IN OLEAN HOSPITAL.

Rev. Arthur Gregson went to Olean last week and became a patient at the Higgins Memorial hospital at which institution on Friday he was operated upon for the removal of a tumor. Latest reports regarding his condition are very favorable, although he will have to remain in the hospital for some days longer. The many friends of this popular clergyman will unite in the hope that he will soon be home again in his usual vigorous condition.

WERE HAPPILY MARRIED.

Miss Vera Louise Metcalf and Mr. Paul C. Apple were married very quietly on Tuesday evening, October first, in the Knights of Columbus Hut at Camp Humphrey's Virginia. Rev. Second Father John P. Cotter performed the ceremony.

The bride is the charming and accomplished daughter of Mrs. R. E. Metcalf of Ridgway, Pa., where she was a soloist in the Presbyterian church.

Paul Apple is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John N. Apple of West King street. He was a graduate in the Mechanical Engineering Course of Pennsylvania State College, of the class of 1914.

After finishing his college course he went at once to Ridgway, where he followed his profession up to the time of his enlistment. He is at present a student at Camp Humphrey's.

Mrs. Apple is making her home temporarily, in Alexandria, Virginia.

BLOOD STAINED CAP.

There is on exhibition at the Council of National Defense headquarters a German soldier's bloodstained cap, which was sent from overseas by Lieut. Louis Sherrett to Guy McCoy.

No letter has yet been received from the lieutenant regarding it, but it is evidently a trophy with a story. It is of the mist-gray color used so extensively by the Germans in their uniforms and the front contains several bloodstains. The makers name, Karl Leyman, Cassell, Germany is stamped on the inside, and a stencil shows that the wearer was of German Army 2.

HOME ECONOMIC AGENT.

There is now located at the Farm Bureau Office a Home Economic Agent, who should be to the women of the county as the county Farm Bureau Agent is to the men. Instead of having a lady come into the county two or three times a year, this lady will spend one half of her time in this county and the other half in Potter County. Meetings will be held and visits made over the county except on the first and third Saturday of each month. She may be found at her headquarters in the Farm Bureau Office at Smethport, where the ladies may call her by phone or interview her personally on any thing pertaining to Home Economics.

The lady in charge of this work is Miss Bertha Sing, who will welcome any calls at the office or requests throughout the county. Remember the office days first and third Saturday of each month.

WANTED.

Three brick wheelers. Two kiln firemen. One setter. One tosser. One operator for jack hammer drill. Four clay loaders. One mule driver. For work around a Fire Brick Plant. For Class of work and wages, refer to The Cameron Clay Products Co., or U. S. Employment, Emporium, Pa.
adv43w1.

NOBLE SACRIFICE OF A SMETHPORT GIRL.

Smethport people who were acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Bacon of DuBois were shocked to learn of the death of their daughter, Helen, at her home in DuBois on Wednesday, October 16th. Helen Bacon was born and raised in Smethport and attended the public schools here until 1905 when she moved to DuBois with her parents, where she graduated from St. Catherines Sisters School, later taking up a course as nurse and graduating with high honors from the same school. She was 28 years old, the second oldest of a family of three. During the influenza epidemic in the mining districts she gave herself freely to those suffering from the malady, and worked day and night to relieve the suffering, completely breaking herself down. This community reveres with grateful memory the name of Miss Bacon for her untiring efforts to ease the pain and suffering of those around her, and extend to her sorrowing parents their heartfelt sympathy in their great loss. Peace has its heroines no less renowned than war. She may not be buried with martial honors, and her form may not have been enshrouded with our country's flag; no firing squad with blazing volleys rend the air above her grave; nor her tomb sealed with the echoes of the bugle's blast; no pension fund opens wide its coffers for the dear ones left behind. She died trying to save the lives of others, died at the post of duty, in the bloom of womanhood, she gave her life to the service of humanity, that love of fellow men and little sufferering children. Such deeds make the whole world kin. Hers was a voluntary contribution from a willing heart and willing hands, to those in distress. But for such heroines who are ready to sacrifice their lives, this would be indeed a cold, cold world. Her act was of sublime and sweetest sacrifice and devotion "Greater love than this no man hath that a man lay down his life for another." All honors to Miss Helen Bacon, who died that others might live.

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ONLY THREE CASES IN SMETHPORT.

Smethport is escaping the influenza epidemic to a remarkable extent and while it may be a bit too early to congratulate ourselves it certainly appears as though the town was going to escape a serious outbreak. The quarantine here has been close and rigid from the first; the schools and churches were immediately closed and the citizens individually are doing their best to observe every restriction. Dr. Clark, president of the board of health, said yesterday afternoon that so far only three cases had been reported in the borough: Mrs. F. H. Hunciville and Miss Effie Ellwood, who are recovering nicely, and Leone Cochran who is reported quite sick at this writing.

EIGHT ARE STRICKEN WITH INFLUENZA IN ONE HOUSE

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Metzgar and three children of Bolivar, N. Y., and Mr. and Mrs. Burt Metzgar of Smethport, who were visiting their Bolivar relatives, are all sick with influenza, making seven cases in one house. Mrs. Harry Metzgar's condition has been critical for several days as pneumonia developed in her case, but at this writing her condition is improved and strong hopes for her recovery are entertained. Her two-year-old child and William Metzgar are having very severe cases of the malady. The two boys from Smethport went to Bolivar with the intention of visiting a camp that Harry Metzgar has in the woods near there, but had been there only a couple of days when Mrs. Harry Metzgar was stricken and William's case soon after developed, followed by all the others within a two days period. Mrs. Burt Metzgar of this place, Miss Margaret Brogan of Bradford, sister of Mrs. Harry Metzgar and a nurse from Bolivar are caring for the patients who now seem to have passed the worst stages of the disease.

Since the above account was written Mrs. Burt Metzgar has been stricken with the disease. Her condition is not reported as serious.

LIEUT. J. BASIL DOLPHIN WOUNDED.

Bursting of a shell while Lieutenant J. Basil Dolphin was directing transportation in No Man's Land in the Argonne forest, resulted in wounding of the Kane officer that made necessary amputation of his right hand and arm below the elbow. The news of sacrifice made by Lieutenant Dolphin was received here by his mother, Mrs. Margaret Dolphin, from William L. Terry, lieutenant colonel of the 53rd pioneer Infantry who pays high tribute to the Kane officer in saying, "he was doing his duty at the time and it has been our experience with him that he does his full duty at all times." News that conditions of Lieutenant Dolphin was not serious will be pleasing to a host of Kane friends.

J. Basil Dolphin is among younger members of the McKean county bar and is a native of Kane, educated in local schools and was admitted to practice after study in the office of Mullin & Woods. He was admitted to second officer' reserve camp at Fort Niagara, being commissioned second-lieutenant of infantry. Promotion to first lieutenancy was won overseas, where he has been in service since August. He was home on leave early in July.—Kane Republican.

PORK PRODUCTION IN McKEAN COUNTY.

Economical Pork Production a Part of the McKean County Farm Bureau Program.

In order to help to supply the demand for meat the McKean County Farm Bureau has included some definite work on Educational Pork Production in the Farm Bureau Program for 1918.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has asked Pennsylvania for a 5% increase in pork production for the coming year. McKean County's quota of this increase is 225 hogs or an increase of 38 brood sows. A careful study of McKean County's agriculture has shown that pork raising has been increased in the past year. Demonstration arranged by the Farm Bureau in co-operation with a number of our hog raisers has shown that at least one half of the grain bill can be saved by providing green feed throughout the growing season. Feeding experiments at the Pennsylvania State College have shown conclusively the advisability of using green forage. By the use of forage crops the Pennsylvania State College experiments record a saving of $6.50 to $4.50 in the grain fed cost of producing 100 lbs of pork. Since the demand for meat is urgent and since it has been demonstrated that pork can be produced at a profit the Farm Bureau asks further co-operation of McKean County farmers in an economical pork production campaign for the coming year.

Why an Increase Is Asked.

There has been a big demand for meat for shipment abroad in addition to the needs of the population at home. The U. S. Food Administration has furnished figures showing that the shipments of meats and fats to allied destinations were for the the fiscal year 1916-17, 2,166,500,000 pounds and for the fiscal year 1917-18 3,011,100,000 pounds. This is an increase of 844,600,000 pounds in one year. With greater shipping facilities in sight allied shipments should continue to increase for the coming year 1918-19.

Pig an Efficient Meat Making Machine.

The pig will convert raw food products of pasture, grain, dairy by-products and slops into meat at a cheaper figure than any other meat-making animal. The pig consumes more feed in proportion to its live weight, uses less feed in producing a pound of gain and yields a higher percentage of dressed carcass to live weight than either sheep or cattle.

Keep an Extra Brood Sow.

Farms that have been carrying one or more brood sows can well afford to increase this number at least one brood sow for the year 1918-19. Extra brood sows should be selected from late fall pigs of last year or from an early spring litter of this season. Only sows of desirable type should be held over as brood stock. Straight squarely placed legs, a strong base, a well arched back, a long deep side, a full deep ham; these are the main points to be considered in selecting a sow for breeding purposes. A sow of this description will produce an unusually good litter if mated with a pure bred boar that is at least as good or superior to the female on the points enumerated. There is an old saying that "Like begets like" this is unquestionable a true breeding axiom. A marked improvement in the type of pigs will be in evidence if careful selection and mating is practiced.

WINTER CARE OF BROOD SOWS, AND FALL PIGS."

Winter Feed For Brood Sows.

During the winter the hog raiser does not have the advantage of green forage crops such as can be used in spring and summer. It has been demonstrated, however, that forage grown in the summer when properly cured can be used to a decided advantage as a part of the winter feed for brood sows. For the past four years the Pennsylvania State College has used a combination of alfalfa and corn for winter brood sows. The alfalfa hay and corn combination was compared with a ration of corn and tankage, and also a mixture of equal parts of cornmeal, ground oats and wheat middlings. It was found that alfalfa hay of good quality together with 1 lb of corn (shelled basis) per 100 lbs. live weight daily was a very satisfactorily feed for winter sows. It is desirable that a gain of 50 to 60 lbs. be made by brood sows from the date of breeding until the time of farrowing. It is also of advantage to breed sows soon after the middle of November so that early litters are assured. Brood sows fed either alfalfa or clover hay of good quality according to appetite together with an allowance of 1 lb. of corn per 100 lbs. live weight daily will be maintained in good thrifty breeding order through out the winter. Whole hay is even more satisfactory than cut or chopped hay. The hay can be fed in racks which are placed in a protected place some little distance from the sleeping quarters. Walks to the racks insure plenty of exercise for the sows. The matter of sufficient exercise for pregnant sows is of prime importance. A brood sow confined in a small pen will not produce as strong litter as will a sow that has been on her feet taking exercise throughout the winter months.

Feed Combinations For Fall Pigs.

An old experienced hog raiser of the county sized up the fall pig proposition when he said that "Half the trick in growing fall porkers is to have them come early in September." If a reasonably good feed combination is provided three months of mild fall weather will insure good growthy pigs by the time the real cold weather starts. A grain combination that has given very good results for growing pigs at The Pennsylvania State College consists of Cornmeal 400 lbs. Wheat middlings 300 lbs. Tankage 100 lbs. One hundred and fifty pounds of oilmeal may be used as a substitute for the tankage. Before corn is hard enough to grind properly, growing pigs may be fed 1 lb per pig daily a mixture of 300 lbs. of middlings and 100 lbs. of oil meal. In addition ear corn should be fed according to appetite twice a day. In some sections of the country there may be some difficulty in procuring the amount of wheat middlings desired. If necessary ground oats can be used to replace 1-3 to 1-2 of the middlings in the ration, but if wheat middlings can be secured it would be advisable to buy this feed to use along with the corn.

Control of Hog Cholera, an Important part of Pork Production.

Program—The following timely suggestions relative to the prevention and control of hog cholera are recommendations of the Pennsylvania Live Stock Sanitary Board:

If a hog becomes sick, suspect cholera. Don't delay, send for a competent veterinarian.

If it is cholera, save your hogs by having them vaccinated with anti hog cholera serum made and furnished to veterinarians by the state.

Destroy the sick hogs.

Dispose of dead hogs immediately by deep burial, burning or rendering into fertilizer.

Clean and disinfect the premises.

Keep unauthorized persons away from infected premises.

When attending sick hogs use precautions to avoid carrying infection. Don't restock until all signs of the disease have disappeared and the premises have been recleaned and disinfected.

Don't buy stock hogs at public sales stockyards, or from unknown sources.

Keep newly acquired hogs by themselves for 30 days.

Obtain bulletin on hog cholera from the State Veterinarian, Harisburg, Pa.

REGULATIONS FOR PUBLIC EATING PLACES.

Phila. Oct. 29, 1918.

T. F. Hunsicille,

Food Administrator,

Smethport, Pa.

Following regulations, together with public eating places regulations you now have released for tomorrow, Monday morning papers give full publicity. Public eating places on the European plan for the purpose of these regulations are divided into two classifications "A" and "B", as follows:

Class "A" shall include all hotels and restaurants furnishing extraordinary service and special accompaniments.

Class "B" includes all other public eating places including popular price restaurants, chain restaurants, lunch rooms and the like. Any restaurant uncertain as to its classification hereunder may ascertain this upon application to the local County Food Administrator.

REGULATIONS: As to public eating places in class "A" — All class "A" public eating places shall serve both at the noon and evening meals at least one combination platter, consisting of one meat, poultry or fish with potatoes and at least one other vegetable, which shall be served at a price not to exceed from 50% to 60% of the total price charged for the full portion of each article of the combination ordered and served separately.

As to class "A" and "B"—All public eating places both classes "A" and "B" shal serve on demand of customer a half portion of all chop orders "Not less than a single chop, ham, bacon and eggs, boiled, fried, poached or shirred," at a price not to exceed 60% of the full portion. Where a charge is made for a combination service which includes coffee, tea, milk or bread and butter, a proportionately smaller charge shall be made if at the option of the patron either of these articles is eliminated. Where a separate charge is made for bread and butter, the portions served shall consist of a full two ounce portion of "Victory" bread or rolls and a half ounce of butter.

As to public eating places in class "B", all public eating places in class "B" shall serve a five-cent portion of coffee, tea, or milk.

HEINZ.

Administrator for Pennsylvania.

America's First Library.

The first library in America was opened at Harvard college 280 years ago. For more than sixty years the Harvard collection of books was the only one of importance on the continent, but in 1700 a public library was founded, and in 1731 Benjamin Franklin started a subscription library at Philadelphia, the first of its kind in America. The library of the United States, now called the library of congress, was established in 1800. The first public library recorded in history was founded at Athens in the year 540 B. C.

Somewhat Mercenary.

Bob was to have a birthday party. His best friend, Dick, met him in town the day before. "Say, kid," he asked, "what do you want me to bring you?" Bob, who was saving for a bicycle, replied: "If it's all the same to you, Dick, I'd rather you'd give me the money." The following day as Bob's mother received the little guests, Dick presented 25 cents, saying: "Mrs. G., Bob said he'd rather have the money."

Never Too Old to Learn.

It has often been said that a man cannot learn a new trade after he is forty, but this statement has frequently been disproved. Peter S. Du Ponceau was eighty when he wrote his valuable treatise on the Cochin Chinese language, and had only then recently taken up the study; and the late John Bigelow was still an author turning out a book when he passed his ninety-fifth birthday.

Quality That Counts.

It is no great matter to associate with the good and gentle; for this is naturally pleasing to all, and every one willing enjoyeth peace, and loveth those best that agree with him. But to be able to live peaceably with hard and perverse persons, or with the disorderly, or with such as go contrary to us, is a great grace, and a most commendable and manly thing.—Thomas a Kempis.

Had Elephants Break Step.

It is a tradition among newspaper men—and one that may be founded on fact—that in the old days when Barnum's elephants were marched across the Brooklyn bridge, in the quiet hours before daybreak, the keepers were instructed to prevent the huge animals from keeping step lest the superposition of strong vibrations might injure the structure.

Novel House-Boat.

A desirable residence, which commands an excellent sea-view, is a fishing boat which has been converted into a dwelling house, and is now the home of a family living somewhere on the north coast of England. The situation of the dwelling suggests good facilities for indulgence in sea-bathing during the summer months.

Siamese Musical Instruments.

The Siamese have an instrument which they call the ranat, a species of harmonicon, with 17 different wooden keys, united by cords and resting upon a stand, each strip of wood giving a different note. The instrument is played with two wooden hammers.

Foul Play.

Lady (who has given a tramp a plate of scraps): "You must feel the humiliation of begging for food." Tramp: "It's not that so much mum. What hurts me is that I'm depriving the pore innercent fowls of a feed."

Sharing the Joy of Life.

The only real happiness in this life springs from doing things for others, and nothing gives us greater pleasure than bringing our loved ones a box of candy, of which we are very fond.—Columbus Ohio State Journal.

Plurality Didn't Elect.

In all of the three times that he ran for president Grover Cleveland polled a plurality of the popular vote. In his second race, when he was defeated, his plurality over Harrison was 98,017.

Uncle Eben.

"A lazy man," said Uncle Eben, "wouldn' be so bad if he didn' allus want a lot of other folks to knock off fob de sake of sociability."

Force of Habit.

"Ruth! I'm really surprised at you, putting out your tongue at people." "It was all right, mother; it was only the doctor going past."

The Times That Are No More.

Old memories fade—but many a man can remember the time he helped move an old-fashioned square piano up or down stairs.

A Fighting Kansan.

An Atchison man has figured in so many church rows his wife has put a service flag in the window.—Ithaca Globe.

Secret of Peace.

It doesn't matter how much a man and his wife disagree as long as he doesn't let her know it.—Boston Transcript.

Daily Thought.

There is no virtue so truly great and [illegible] as justice.—Addison.

FRENCH GO BACK TO CANDLES

Scarcity of Materials Used for Lighting Has Led to Revival of an Ancient Art.

While the war has wrecked some industries in France, it has at the same time created new ones and revived older crafts. An excellent and interesting example of the latter is the art of candlestick making, which has taken on a new lease of life. Even in some of the big towns there are houses which are not supplied with gas, where before the war petroleum or spirit was used for lighting purposes. Now that the use of these is restricted closely, recourse has to be made to the old-fashioned candles.

This is true in the country club-ly where candlesticks are in great demand, and every one is buying them according to his means of fancy. At first, they were made of copper, but when that metal became scarce brass was employed. Some of the modern examples have several branches and are very artistic.

A domestic art metal worker at Aix, who has specialized in this kind of work, and has become quite a celebrity, has just constructed a series of tall iron candlesticks of very solid proportions which can hold several candles. They have been critically inspected by art metal critics and are claimed to be true works of art, and to appeal to all lovers of ironwork.—Scientific American.

LONG FAMOUS IN HISTORY

Vicissitudes of Old City of Jerusalem May Be Said to Be Without a Parallel.

The capture of Jerusalem by English troops recalls the tragic and fascinating story of that day, which carries us back through the mist of ages to the days when the throne of David was established within its walls. From that date we pass to the glories of the temple built by Solomon, which for centuries was to stand as the center and pivot of the Jewish nation and faith. The time came, however, when her days were numbered, and the drama of Calvary was followed a few years later by the onslaught of Titus, the Roman emperor, who encompassed the city round on every side and leveled it to the ground.

Round its ruined walls Saracen and Crusader were to fight continuously for its possession, and Christian knights flocked from all lands to the rescue of the holy places, until in 1099 Godfrey de Bouillon defeated his enemies and was chosen as the first Christian king of Jerusalem.

Following this, for a considerable period the city remained in Christian hands, until in 1517 it was captured by the Turks.

Strain of Flying.

Aero-neurosis is the name which is sometimes given to nervous troubles brought about by the strain of flying. It has been said that an airman's life consists of "long spells of intense fear." He has to endure intense cold, rain, wind, and fog, the nerve-racking noise of the engine, the anti-aircraft fire, and to loop, spin, dive, or sideslip, apparently out of control, to deceive an opponent. An interesting nerve test has been devised in France for selecting the best type of airmen for fighting. Around his chest is a pneumograph, in his left hand a trembler, and around two fingers of his right hand a pneumatic "doigtier." Behind the candidate a revolver shot is fired or a magnesium flare is set off, and a record of the effect on his nerves is obtained by means of stylets writing on a blackened revolving cylinder.

One of Uncle Sam's Boys.

Although he had twice been unable to make his way through a steam-filled compartment, Walter D. McLea a chief machinist's mate, national naval volunteers, United States navy, made a third go at it, and with success. In doing this he prevented a much more serious accident, and for his valor has been commended by the secretary of the navy. The engine room had been filled with live steam when the breaking of the tiller carried away the exhaust lines of the steering engine. At the first alarm McLea tried to enter the compartment where the steam was escaping, but it was not until he had made three trips down the ladder that he was successful in stopping the flow. McLea went into the navy April 8, 1917, entering the naval volunteers at Erie, Pa.

The Blessing In Disguise.

Girl—How much for a marriage license, please?

Registrar—Ten shillings.

Girl—I've only got five shillings with me.

Registrar—Then you're lucky.—London Opinion.

Dry Egypt.

Scientists have discovered an immense amount of underground water in Egypt and plans are under way for boring an extensive system of wells for use in dry seasons.

Set for About Five.

"What kind of an alarm clock have you, Smith?"

"Two years old, chubby, full of ginger and with lungs like a fire gong."—Boston Evening Transcript.

Vaulting.

"Speaking of vaulting ambition—"

"Yes?"

"Ferdy wants to be a champion at the high jump."—Louisville Courier Journal.

LINGERIE TO BE ADORNED

"Frillery" Must Be Ornamented With Hand Painting, Is a Coming Edict of Fashion.

Well, girls, you will soon be wearing your own art gallery. Painted lingerie is coming, and who knows but what you will have a birdseye view of the Steel city, with its mills in full blast, running around the bottom of your skirt? For it is said that lingerie that once screamed will make its painted approach much more noiselessly and without ostentation, but with force. Oil paintings alone to suit individual taste on the lingerie are among the fall announcements. Each piece is to follow a master design, and sets will have their day in court. Thus, a mosquito-net dress will put a spider web stocking most eminently in the shade, if not entirely out of business, and a whole flock of vistas opens up before those of us who have eyes with limitless possibilities as to scenic effects, with startling backgrounds and atmospheric tonalities. "Washington Crossing the Delaware," "Joan of Arc Listening to the Voices," "The Battle of Waterloo" and examples of the slat-to-pieces school may all be harnessed to the new fad. The artistic temperament may now take on a new lease of life, in spite of the agitation in favor of a tax on art ranging up to 25 per cent. It may mount upon eagle's wings. It may run without weariness. "If may—but what's the use? The new fad is a positive boon to struggling artists from Maine to California, whose productions have, since the war, had to confront not only a sluggish, but a positively dead market. Let us all rise in our places and give three rousing cheers for the application of painting to lingerie.—New York Times.

LINKS ITALY AND AMERICA

Newly Installed Wireless Telegraphy Plant Is the Most Powerful That Has Yet Been Built.

The announcement that Italy and the United States have recently been connected by wireless telegraphy the news more notice than it has received. This achievement probably makes a back number of the great wireless station at Nauen, near Berlin, which has been so useful to Germany and which, when the war broke out, claimed to be the most powerful in the world, with an effective range of between 5,000 and 6,000 miles. From the nearest point in Italy to the United States transatlantic station at Arlington, near Washington, is not less than 6,200 miles, and to send an intelligible message across that distance might be more than even Nauen could accomplish. Owing to the hostility between the ether waves which carry wireless messages and sunshine, it is always easier to send messages long distances in northerly latitudes than in those more South, and the power required to cover a given distance increases with nearness to the equator. The wireless route between Rome and Arlington is for a good part of the way at least 800 miles nearer the equator than that between Nauen and the United States, which fact considerably adds to the achievement of the Italian and American experts.—London Chronicle.

Women as Aviators.

"Out of a thousand women who want to fly," says C. G. Gray, London aviation expert, "you might find one who has the right kind of nerve for flying. A great many women learned to fly before the war, but I never came across more than one who could really fly. She was a very exceptional woman altogether. In the United States Ruth Law was the first woman to fly from Chicago to New York. She came of an acrobatic family. Katherine Stinson, another American girl, nearly completed the same feat recently. But for one woman of this type you have thousands hysterically anxious to fly, and they would only break their necks as well as government property and be a general nuisance."

Airplane Mail Popular.

An average of 1,000 packets of mail are now being carried regularly every day between Vienna and Kiev by airplane. The distance between the two cities is 750 miles and the claim is made that this is the longest route now being operated in any part of the world. The trip takes from ten to twelve hours, compared to forty hours by train. It is made in four stages, the intermediate stops being Cracow, Lemberg and Proskurow.

Blew Up the Family Wash.

Down in Galveston recently an innocent looking chunk of iron propped a family boiler over the fire for the Monday wash. But there wasn't any washing that day. The prop proved to be a Civil war shell, vintage of 1863, and fulfilled its destiny by sending the boiler through the roof and shaking the surrounding territory.—Omaha Bee.

Ministerial Warriors.

Probably no town in Maine has equaled Dexter as far as sending its ministers into war work is concerned. Four out of its six active pastors will have answered the call within a short time. They are Rev. Ambrose B. McAllster, Rev. George C. Sauer, Rev. H. Lincoln MacKenzie and Rev. Stanley Gates Spear.

Guarded Treasure.

"Going to stay home all summer?"

"I'm obliged to. I've got a load of coal in the cellar and I can't afford a private watchman."

PLEASANT WAY ALWAYS BEST

Nothing Ever Lost by Effort to Take Sting Out of Request That Must Be Refused.

Do you know how to take the sting out of anything unpleasant you have to do? It is a good plan to learn how to do this.

"She said she couldn't do it, but you know how Ellie would say such a thing. She tries so hard to make everybody feel pleasant. Now, when I say no, people understand that I mean no."

Marcia looked as well pleased with herself as if she had announced a more laudable characteristic. She was a girl with a peculiarly blunt and uncompromising manner. If she refused a request, her refusal was as downright as a blow. It was never softened by any little phrase suggesting regret. And Marcia was so well satisfied with herself that she felt something like contempt for the way Ellie took the sting out of saying no, and made the people to whom she refused a favor as grateful as if she had granted it.

The girl who starts to go through life with her elbows out is going to find the road hard to travel. If she prides herself on being blunt and outspoken, she may need to use that as consolation for her sore heart many a time. It pays to make even a refusal pleasant. It pays to take out the sting whenever possible, and drop in the honey. One who starts out as Marcia did, priding herself on being blunt, and contemptuous of the little courtesies, is likely to come to old age friendless and embittered. Learn to be pleasant and take out the sting.—Exchange.

ADD COLOR TO THE GARDEN

Goldfinches, Always Attracted by Sunflowers, Make Beauty Spot Especially Attractive.

A very familiar bird in our gardens, especially when there are sunflowers growing there, is the beautiful little American goldfinch.

Their deep black wings and tail and little cap form a striking, though pleasing, contrast to their bright yellow bodies.

Besides of their sweet, canary-like notes they are often called wild canaries.

They are very sociable little birds, being found usually in small flocks; they even build their nests in small communities.

When winter approaches the male changes his bright yellow coat for one of a soberer color closely resembling that of the female.

Numbers of them feed upon the sunflowers in my garden every year, and it is a pleasing sight to go in there and see their bright yellow bodies flashing in the sun.

They are hardy little fellows, spending the entire winter with us.—New York Sun.

Moving Pictures for the Home.

A comparatively inexpensive combination moving-picture camera and projector for amateur use is illustrated in Popular Mechanics Magazine. It bears about the same relation to the costly and heavy professional machines as a compact, light camera does to a cumbersome apparatus employed by portrait photographers. Exclusive of its tripod, the new movie camera weighs less than three and a half pounds. It uses standard film and is operated as easily as any simple "still" instrument. The capacity of its magazines, designed for daylight loading, is twenty feet, which, because eight instead of sixteen pictures are taken per second, records as much action as forty feet of film in a professional machine. Sharp, clear pictures capable of reasonable enlargement for "stills" are obtained. By changing the lens attaching a light frame with reels of 200-foot capacity, and mounting a small, cylindrical lamphouse, the camera is converted into a projector.

Serbians Great Walkers.

All Serbian peasants are great walkers. A servant, given a short leave, will think nothing of footing it to his home, five and twenty miles off, and walking back after a short day spent with his family.

It is quite in the ordinary way of their business for both men and women to be two days on the road to market.

Owing to their remarkable marching powers Serbian troops are mobilized and moved with surprising rapidity, in spite of the great lack of railway communication. And then they march light.

With little in the bread-bag that hangs at his belt the Serbian soldier is quite content if only he can roll himself a cigarette now and then and look forward perhaps to a tot of plum-cognac.

He Knew.

The Fat Customer—I want half a dozen collars, please.

The Clerk—What size?

The F. C.—Thirteen and a half.

The Clerk—Surely you must take a larger collar than that. What size shirt do you wear?

The F. C.—Sixteen.

The Clerk—Then why do you wish such a small collar?

The F. C.—Why, confound ye, I'm buying them for my boy!

Uplift of Coyote.

The despised coyote has lived to see the day when his pelt is sought in the fur markets of the world as one of the prizes of the trapper's pack. The skin of the prairie wolf today brings a price up to $15, according to the quotations in the fur buyer's list. Up till last year this fur was a drug on the market.—Dawson News.

Some Weather!

Last winter was a record breaker. This year it may be the same. Who knows? Are you prepared to keep warm no matter how hard the wind blows or how low the thermometer goes?

Better conserve your coal by using a Perfection Oil Heater. The Perfection *is safe* and it will keep any room in the house warm and comfortable in the most severe weather.

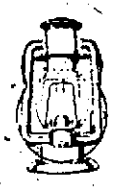
And, you will save money, for a Perfection burns an economical fuel. But be particular what *kind* of kerosene you use.

Rayo Lamps

The always reliable light makers. Handsome designs for every room. Give a clear, mellow light, ideal for all purposes. At your dealer's.

ATLANTIC **Rayolight** OIL

is made by a special refining process which gives it exceptional burning, heating and lighting qualities. It does not smoke, give off unpleasant odors or char the wick. Ask for it by name.



Rayo Lanterns

Safest and best. Give a piercing, far-reaching light on the darkest night. Durable construction. Oil founts never leak. At your dealer's.

It's natural to put things off, but *don't* wait to buy your Perfection Oil Heater. Get it from your dealer now. They are reasonably priced —$5.65 to $10.00.

The Atlantic Refining Company

Everywhere in Pennsylvania and Delaware

A Good Banking Connection

Steadily Maintained

WILL MEAN PRESTIGE, CREDIT, CONVENIENCE, ACCOMMODATION, SOUND ADVICE, and the hundred and one facilities of a modern banking institution. Step into the bank and get acquainted with our officers.

THE GRANGE NATIONAL BANK,

Smethport, Pa.

McKean County Miner

Smethport, Thursday, October 24, 1918

MICKIE SAYS

BRING IN THE LETTERS YOU GET FROM OUR SOLDIER BOYS WE'RE GLAD TO PRINT 'EM, JEST SO WE DON'T GIT TOO MANY FROM ANY ONE PERSON. EVERYBODY IS SURE PROUD OF OUR BOYS AND GLAD TO HEAR FROM THEM ALL
BUY A WAR STAMP AND MAKE THE KAISER SORE

—The Hamlin Bank and Trust Co. thanks the Liberty Bond buyers in a new advertisement this week.

—Masser Bros. Co. announce their readiness to supply underwear for all needs.

—The Colegrove Grocery has advice to offer concerning "flu" in its advertisement to-day.

—Read the new advertisement of the Grange National Bank.

—The Bell Telephone Co. makes an important announcement in an advertisement to-day.

—B. T. Garlick reminds us of the cold weather to come with advertisement concerning heaters.

—Olean is hard hit by the influenza epidemic. More than 2000 cases are reported from that city.

—The Fry Company has something interesting to say concerning blankets in their advertisement to day.

—Capt. M. M. Gillette, who has been spending a short furlough with his family here, departed last night for Chicago to take up his duties.

—Here is another paragraph taken from a soldier's letter which is most expressive perhaps in what it does not say: "Well, Sis, I received the candy and cigars you sent. The candy was delicious."

—Because of the difficulty in getting paper shipments the MINER'S stock of law blanks had been allowed to run low for a time, but now we announce that it is practically complete again. Those desiring house leases can now find them here.

—Mr. and Mrs. Will Hungerford autoed over from Smethport and passed Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Russell. Monday Mrs. Russell and daughter, Miss Ida, returned to Smethport with them for a visit.—Shinglehouse Mail.

—Mrs. R. A. Stewart, of Seattle, Wash., spent a few days in Smethport last week, the guest of her sister, Mrs. L. K. Hogarth. Mrs. Stewart left for New York on Monday where she will embark for France, having been called to go as secretary in the Red Cross. Mrs. Stewart is a sister-in-law of Maj. John Stewart of Bradford, who has been with Gen. Pershing's army in Mexico and France.

—While the fuel administration removed the ban of *gasless Sundays* old Jupe Pluvius did not in this section at least and as result most motorists stayed at home last Sunday.

—If there is a man in this section looking for a job he will find it to his advantage to read the advertisement from the U. S. Government employment agency at Emporium. They want men to build the new nedl plant.

—Andrew Hanley, better known perhaps as "Punch" Hanley, a glass *bottle-blower, formerly of Smethport*, is reported to have been wounded in France September 8. He enlisted in Olean, where his sister resides. It is not known how seriously he was injured.

—Lines Rende of Duncanton, Pa., was arrested one day last week by Constable Dickinson on a charge of abusing a horse which he hired from E. T. Daly, the liveryman. Rende drove the horse from here to Kushequa and returned it the next day in an injured condition. As he showed no disposition to reimburse the liveryman for the horse's condition he was arrested and settled the matter before Justice Colegrove by paying over $20.01.

—As a means of arousing the citizens of the state to the magnitude of fire waste and showing their individual responsibility, and inducing them to take more interest in the subject of fire prevention, Martin G. Brumbaugh, Governor of Pennsylvania has designated and set aside Saturday, Nov. 2, as fire prevention day, and asks that the day be observed by our people by a general cleaning up and removal of all rubbish, trash and waste from the premises.

DEMON RUM NOT ALL BAD.

The demon rum is now trying to make reparation for the injury he has done before he goes into seclusion. Some of his bitterest foes are now reluctantly admitting that he is not all bad after all.

At a meeting of the Prince Conference committee, Drs. Hawes and Bailey both stated that whiskey was often, if indeed not the treatment of pneumonia brought on by influenza.

Dr. Bailey said care must be exercised to give nothing but good whiskey. Dr. Hawes agreed that that was true but he went further and declared that even bad whiskey was better than no whiskey at all.

The statement by Dr. Hawes was qualified to the extent that he must not be understood as recommending the free use of whiskey to ward off influenza. *Such drinking would lower* the vitality of the user and render him more susceptible to the contagion. But liquor, administered according to the doctor's orders, is indicated in pneumonia cases, and especially where intense depression is a stage of that disease.

An instance was related at the meeting where the life of a Huntington child was undoubtedly saved through the stimulation of whiskey. This child was in a dying condition when a small quantity of spirits was given in milk. The patient revived under this treatment and was soon on the road to recovery.

Contraband whiskey in the hands of the police department and the C. & O. is being requisitioned for the campaign against the epidemic, and is being carefully distributed through Health Commissioner Newman. Catlettsburg more than ever is being called up*on for its saloon wares, and some of* our citizens, it is said are making the acquaintance of that oasis for the first time.

The statement was made at the health meeting referred to that the government is supplying the cantonments with whiskey and that bars against the liquor traffic are being lowered generally.—Huntington Herald-Dispatch.

RED CROSS NOTES.

Arrangements have been made by the American Red Cross to send Christmas Parcels to our soldiers overseas and Mrs Scott P. Redfield is chairman of the local committee in charge of the matter.

The committee is planning to secure two hundred of the cartons in which the gifts are to be mailed. It is necessary for those who are to send packages to familiarize themselves with the accompanying instructions and to act promptly as these packages must be ready before November 20th.

Instructions for Sending Christmas Boxes to our Soldiers Overseas.

The War and Post Office Departments and the American Red Cross have made an arrangement by which every man in the army overseas may receive a Christmas Parcel from his family or friends. The amount of shipping space which can be set aside for the transportation of these parcels will permit the sending of but one parcel to each man.

Each soldier overseas will be provided with one Christmas Parcel label. This label will be forwarded by him to the person in the United States from whom he wishes to receive his Christmas package. Packages that do not bear this label will not be accepted by the Red Cross for delivery to the Post Office authorities. Labels that are lost will not be duplicated.

Christmas Parcels must be placed in standard cardboard boxes 3 in x 4 in. x 9 in. size. These boxes will be provided to holders of labels by the American Red Cross. They may be obtained at Red Cross Chapters or Branches after November 1st.

Following is a list of articles which are barred by the Postal authorities. Study these instructions to avoid mistakes. No message or writing of any kind will be allowed to go in the boxes. When the boxes are packed but unwrapped, *they must not weigh more* than 2 lbs. 15 ozs. If the parcel is overweight, some article must be removed.

Do not mail the box yourself. When packed, the box unsealed and unwrapped, ready for inspection, should be taken to the nearest collection station designated by the Red Cross. Red Cross representatives are authorized to remove objectionable articles from parcels. Shippers will then affix sufficient postage on their parcels to carry them to Hoboken, N. J. Parcel post zone rates will be charged. The parcels are to remain in custody of the *Red Cross until delivery to the postal* authorities.

No Christmas Parcel will be accepted by the Red Cross for shipment after November 20. Keep this fact in mind when planning a Merry Christmas for the boys "Over There."

One package for every soldier.

Procedure to be Followed when you Receive a Christmas Parcel Label From Abroad.

On receiving one of these Christmas Parcel labels, it should be presented at the nearest chapter, branch or auxiliary headquarters of the Red Cross, where the holder will receive a carton. These labels are not expected to reach this country before November 1. By that time, each Red Cross branch will have its allotment o f boxes based on the number of soldiers in service over seas from that community.

These boxes may be filled with any combination of articles, except those on the list barred by the postal authorities.

Articles Barred by Post Office Regulations.

The following is a list of the principal classes of articles which are unmailable:

1. All spirituous, vinous, malted beverages or other intoxicating liquors.

2. All kinds of poison and all articles and compositions containing poison.

3. Explosives of all kinds.

4. Inflammable materials, including *friction matches.*

5. Infernal machines and mechanical, chemical or other devices of compositions which may ignite or explode.

Note—Under this classification would come cigarette lighters, etc.

6. Liquid or liquefiable articles, fragile articles and other admissible matter when not packed in accordance with the requirements of the Postal Laws and Regulations.

7. All other articles which may kill or in any wise hurt, harm, or injure another, or damage or deface or otherwise injure the mail or other property.

Bear These Facts in Mind When Packing Your Christmas Parcel.

Nothing should go in a Christmas Parcel which will not keep fresh from *the time of packing until Christmas.*

Dried fruits and other food products should be packed in small tin or wooden boxes, one-quarter to one-half pound size.

Hard candy, including chocolate would be safe in tin foil or heavy cardboard, but no soft chocolates nor anything that could possibly be crushed should be used, as the remaining contents of the package might be spoiled thereby.

Several dainties packed in oblong tin boxes holding each a quarter of a pound will provide a better variety for a packet than a larger quantity of a single confection.

No liquid nor articles packed in glass should be placed in the package. For wrapping the gifts, use a khaki-colored handkerchief, twenty-seven inches square.

When the package has been packed, it should be taken, unwrapped and unsealed, together with the label and sufficient stamps, to the nearest collection center designated by the Red Cross. After the package has passed the inspection of the Red Cross representative as to contents and weight and been wrapped in stout paper, the Christmas label bearing the address of the man for whom it is intended is placed on it. The person sending the package, in the presence of the Red Cross worker, is required to affix stamps sufficient to carry it to Hoboken, N. J. The postal charges are to be at the rate of fourth-class or parcel post zone rate. A label certifying that the inspection has been completed by the Red Cross is placed on the package, which is left in the custody of the Red Cross until delivered to the postal authorities.

A little later arrangements will be made to send Christmas packages from the local Red Cross to our soldiers in this country. It would greatly facilitate the work of the committee if the relatives of these soldiers would furnish Mrs. Redfield with the correct addresses.

CERES YOUNG MAN KILLED.

Ernest E. Barnes, aged 21, of Ceres was killed on the Haskell road near Olean, Sunday morning. Young Barnes it is said leaned out of a trolley-car in which he was riding and his head struck some object by the roadside, killing him almost instantly. He was an employee of the combined express company office in Olean.

He is survived by his mother, Mrs. William Macauley, of Ceres, four brothers, Clayton, who is in France, Clarence, of Olean, and Herbert and Kenneth of Ceres, and one sister, Miss Bertha, of Ceres.

CATTLE LOST.

One deborned Holstein cow with sucking calf about three months old; one grade Jersey heifer and one black yearling heifer. Fred K. Zimmer, Hazlett, Pa. adv42w2

MILLINERY FOR FALL.

We are *ready for your* fall trade with the season's choice offerings in millinery. This season's offerings are especially beautiful and every woman will be interested in our display. We cordially invite you to call and see if your particular style is not here. Every effort is made to please our patrons. CARRIE CLARK. ad36wtf.

New Fall Hats.

REASONABLE PRICES Considering everything.

H. W. RUBIN & SON

The Reliable Clothiers

Smethport, - - - - Pa.

The next issue of the Bell Telephone Directory goes to press

NOVEMBER 1st, 1918.

THE BELL TELEPHONE CO. OF PA.
C. T. McKEE, Local Manager,
BRADFORD, PA.

YOU CANNOT

afford to insure yourself; otherwise you would not need insurance.

The same reasons that prompted you to carry insurance should, upon due inquiry, admonish you perhaps to take out more insurance, because of the increased cost of building materials, labor, and nearly every other item of expense entering into the cost of making repairs, or of re-building, after a fire. Ask

Burdick's Insurance Agency & Music Store

305 W. MAIN ST. SMETHPORT, PA.

USED CAR SALE

MASTER SIX CHALMERS, Continental Motor—Seven Passenger, cost $2650.00, Paint, Upholstering, etc., in fine condition. Tires good. Brand new $55.00 Storage Battery. Guaranteed in good mechanical condition. Price $595.00

1916 STUDEBAKER, 4 cylinder, 7 Passenger. Engine in good condition. Brand new rear tires. Price $495.00

NEW MAXFER STUDEBAKER, One and a Half Ton Truck. Bosch High Tension Magneto. Large Stake Body, Windshield and Top. In fine running order. All new tires. Big Bargain. Price $595.00

REO TRUCK, capacity 1500 lbs. Stake Body. New up-to-date carbureator, solid tires, rear ones new. Runs good, pulls good, and will do more work than the best team of horses. Price $125.00

TERMS: One half cash, balance on monthly payments.

BACKUS NOVELTY CO.

SMETHPORT, PA.

McKean County Miner

HARRY L. BACKUS, Owner.

ROSS K. KNAPP, Editor and Manager

Entered at the Post Office at Smethport, Pa., as second-class matter.

Smethport, Pa., Thursday, October 24, 1918.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Governor,
WILLIAM C. SPROUL,
of Chester County.

For Lieutenant-Governor
EDWARD E. BIEDLEMAN
of Dauphin County.

For Secretary of Internal Affairs.
JAMES F. WOODWARD,
of Allegany County.

For Congressmen-at-Large
MAHLON M. GARLAND,
of Allegany County.
THOMAS S. CRAGO,
of Greene County.
WILLIAM J. BURKE,
of Allegheny County.
ANDERSON H. WALTERS,
of Cambria County.

For Representative in Congress
EVAN J. JONES
of Bradford

For Members of Assembly
C. W. CATLIN
of Port Allegany.
J. A. FITZGIBBON
of Bradford.

A telephone is generally considered a necessary adjunct of a newspaper office, but since the government took control of the lines the MINER is rapidly coming to the conclusion that the telephone installed in its office is almost wholly ornamental. It is now the course of last resort instead of a modern convenience. If we find we can't get into communication with a person in any other way we reluctantly turn to the telephone. Taking down the receiver we are immediately in the midst of all the telephone talk, seemingly, that is taking place at the moment in the whole Potato Creek Valley from Norwich to Coryville. Through this uproar we are finally conscious that the central operator is saying "Number," but her voice comes faintly, just one drop in the vocal shower that is taking place. They say this state of affairs is caused by cable trouble and that sometime in the dim and misty future it may be remedied. Meanwhile the MINER is paying good money every month for service that it is not getting. We realize that there is probably a shortage of help, but if the company could keep its lines in repair under private ownership in spite of the war, why can't this great government, which will not even let its employees take time to talk politics, do the same?

Are the voters of this state and nation going to show their resentment of a system of management that takes away the right of citizenship from the soldiers who are risking their lives for the country? Americans in Europe are deprived of the right to vote in the most important election in the history of the republic, and no explanation has been offered that removes the suspicion that the powers that be are afraid that hundreds of thousands of these votes would be cast contrary to their interests and desires. However there are quite a few of us left here at home who will endeavor to repair this injustice according to our lights.

The ticket at the head of these columns is one that every Republican may well feel proud of and deserves his hearty support. There is not a weak link in the chain that is going to haul the party to glorious victory, Tuesday, November 5, in Pennsylvania. Senator Sproul will be elected governor by one of the largest pluralities ever tendered a candidate in this state—famous throughout the nation for its tremendous Republican pluralities—and this in the face of the fact that the great majority of voters are too busy to give their usual attention to politics. Make it a point to vote and urge your neighbor to do likewise—McKean county should take pride in heping to swell the big total that is bound to mark Senator Sproul's election.

The election of a Republican congress could not eliminate Creel, Baker, Daniels and some of the other small fry in big berths but it could clip the wings of Clark, Kitchin, Dent, and a few of the other southern misfits who are so grievously burdening the American people through their incompetence, extravagance and sectionalism.—Fort Wayne News.

Active preparations are under way at the headquarters of the National War Savings Committee in Philadelphia for a Christmas war savings campaign. Every section of the State is to be urged to boost the idea of using War Savings Stamps for Christmas presents. The utility of the plan is so obvious that William West, Acting Director for Eastern Pennsylvania, is confident that great results will be obtained. Only ten weeks remain of the campaign to float a war loan of $2,000,000,000 by means of Thrift and War Savings Stamps. Of the forty eight counties in the eastern Pennsylvania district but two, Union and Cameron, have exceeded their quota of $20 for each inhabitant. Many others undoubtedly will achieve the goal but quite a few are lagging far behind. An urgent call has been sent out from headquarters to the chairmen in these counties to redouble their efforts and place their districts patriotically on a par with other sections of the country.

From present indications peace is going to find the United States as shockingly unprepared as it was to enter the war. The Democratic forces wish to give the administration sweep-powers in peace as in war. If such be made the case, using the Democratic war-preparedness methods as a criterion, think of the suffering that is bound to occur before normal living conditions can hope to be arrived at. Immediately peace comes millions of workmen in war industries will be thrown out of employment by cancellation of war orders. It is presumable the men training in cantonments here will be quickly mustered out—preparation must be made for their employment. Factories which have been converted from peace to war work will require months to return to peace time production. A labor panic is thus possible and the farmer is likely to find markets closed to him through lack of buying power. All such problems can and should be prepared for now. Conditions in 1893 when bread lines and soup kitchens were provided in every city in the land to keep American workingmen from starving to death are still a bad memory in thousands of homes. Before the European war broke out in 1914 this country was on the verge of such another industrial panic. Both these occasions were under Democratic Administrations and Democratic Congresses. The Republican party has ever been the party of construction and in this coming era when half the world has to be reconstructed in an industrial sense the obvious, vital, absolutely necessary first step to every man who has the country's welfare and his own prosperity at heart is the returning of the Republican party to control of the nation's affairs. You can help; vote for Evan J. Jones for Congress as your first effort, support the entire ticket one week from next Tuesday from Governor to Assemblymen and keep on supporting it until a Republican President occupies the White House.

The attention of farmers is particularly directed to the articles now being published under the direction of the Farm Bureau regarding the raising of swine. The food administration of the country is urging a great pork production for the coming year. This is a necessary wartime request and deserves serious attention. Farmers who have the facilities for raising hogs should use them to their utmost both for the creation of additional food and for their own interests as all the pork raised can be sold at a profit. Winter care and feeding is discussed in the farm bureau article in another column of to-day's issue and much valuable information is contained therein.

Attorney Charles W. Catlin of Port Allegany is going to poll a lot of votes one week from Tuesday and he deserves to. He is one fine man for the position that he seeks and McKean county will make no mistake in naming him as one of the men to represent its interests in the next general Assembly. Over in his end of the county they are going to vote for him almost to a man and the balance of the county is not going to be ver ymuch behind the record that Port Allegany and Liberty township will hang up.

As might be expected the people of Smethport rallied to the call and the Fourth Liberty Loan was shoved way over the top as happened to the three preceding ones. It is the old time Smethport spirit that makes a fellow feel sort 'o glad he lives in such a town.

The President has been beaten by his own party in the Senate on the suffrage question. It might be advisable for him to change his political tactics and insist upon a Republican Congress that will "stand by the President." It would be a blow to the Democratic national campaign committee which insists that one has to vote their ticket in order to support the President, while almost every day the fallacy of this claim is exposed in a new light. The only question that the Democratic party is settled upon is that of public jobs—no Republican need apply.

COURT HOUSE NOTES.

Marriage Licenses.

Oct 19—Guy Burdick of Colegrove, Pa., Pearl Gallup of Smethport, Pa.

J. B. Pease, Jr. and Marion G. Frisbee both of Jamestown, N. Y.

Oct. 21—John P. Ronan and Mary C. McCleery both of Bradford, Pa.

Deeds.

Oct 16—T. Adella Brooks and husband to Sarah J. Park, Bradford, $550.

Oct 17—William A. Mundy and wife to P. F. Dorey, Bradford, $1550.

Matthew Kleiderlein and wife to Rachel Phillips, Bradford, $1800.

John Hanrahan to Eva M. McKenna Kane, $1500.

Oct 18—Thomas A. Steele and wife to Thomas Long and wife, Kane, $1.

Mary M. Eidson and husband to David Patterson et al, Foster Twp. $100.

F. W. Winger and wife to Earl C. Winger, Bradford Twp. $1.

Morton J. Ball and wife to Mathew Kleiderlein and wife, Bradford, $1850.

Oct 21—W. B. Chapman, et al Henry W. Chapman, Bradford, $1.

Claude G. Raymond and wife to Arthur C. D. Hook and wife, Mt. Jewett $1975.

L. F. Evans and wife to Pittsburgh Shawmut and Northern R. R. Co., Eldred Twp., $1.

Oct 22—W. D. McIntyre and husband to Ella M. Brown, Bradford, $1.

George Paton and wife to Elizabeth Paton Howard, Bradford, $1.

Elizabeth Paton Howard and husband to Katherine Schaner, Bradford $1.

Kane Land and Improvement Company to Georgiana Gillotti, Kane, $100.

Guy Smith and wife to Heinemann Chemical Company, Norwich, $325.

William T. Elliott et al to C. H. Messerly, Bradford, $3000.

Oct. 22—William G. Eaton and wife to Coryville Chemical company, Eldred Twp., $900.

Satisfaction of Mortgage.

Oct. 17—First National Bank of Bradford to William A. Mundy, Bradford, $900.

S. D. Heffner to S. T. Graham, Bradford, $1500.

Elvie M. DeGolia, Guardian to James Ford Wagner, Bradford Twp. $400.

Oct 21—M. C. Burt Exr. to Evelina Alford and husband Port Allegany, $400.

Serena A. Raymond to Claude G. Raymond Mount Jewett, $500.

Oct 22—Ellen M. Lafey to Martha E. Wommer and husband, Bradford, $2350.

Oct. 23—Margaret Shea to William A. Warner, Bradford, $1500.

Fred Kime to William H. P. Marshall, Kane, $2500.

Henry W. Chapman to Cynthia Chapman, Bradford, $2900.

Release of Mortgage.

Oct. 21—John Feller et to Leon Francis Evens and wife Eldred Twp $1.

Assignment of Mortgage.

Oct 22—Mary J. Donohue to Ellen Fitzgibbon, Bradford, $1000.

PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

Causes of Disease.

Many diseases are largely due to defective elimination or chronic accumulation of toxins in our body, due to one or more of the following causes:

Overeating, especially of meat and highly seasoned foods after middle life. As some one has aptly expressed it, we too often dig our graves with our teeth.

Insufficient exercise or too much or too strenuous exercise.

The use of alcoholics and the excessive use of tobacco. In fact, intemperance of any kind.

Probably the greatest determining factor is "the strenuous life." The mad rush for the almighty dollar and undue worry and anxiety interfere more or less with all the normal functions of the body. Worry is ten times more disastrous than work.—Health Bulletin.

Our Coal Supply.

The United States coal supply is nearly one-half that of the entire world. Estimates put the available coal supply of the United States at 3,558,500,000,000 tons out of a world total estimated at 7,357,500,000,000 tons. China ranks next to the United States in available supply, estimated at 1,500,000,000,000 tons; Great Britain, 180,000,000,000; Germany, 161,000,000,000, and Canada, 100,000,000,000 tons.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF G. H. BOYD, LATE OF THE BOROUGH OF MT. JEWETT, McKEAN COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration c. t. a. on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make payments, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

HAMLIN BANK & TRUST COMPANY
Main Street, Smethport, Pa.
or F. D. Gallup, Esq., Smethport, Pa.
John G. Whitmore, Esq., Ridgway, Pa.
adv37w6

DO YOU REALIZE THE ADVANTAGE OF

AN ODORLESS HEATER

The Heaters are neat in design, and they are small. They are used without stove pipe being perfectly odorless. The burner is set in a cast iron core insuring the holding and even distribution of the heat. They consume little gas and use it to the best advantage.

CHAS. W. MASSER'S

OUR BUCKWHEAT FLOUR IS HERE FRESH FROM THE MILL.

ALSO FINE MAPLE AND OTHER SYRUPS

HAM BACON AND SALT PORK ALWAYS ON HAND.

THIS IS THE ONLY PLACE YOU CAN GET THE CELEBRATED FRISCO AMERICAN COFFEES.

— at —

The Lindholm Grocery,

Telephone 16-M.

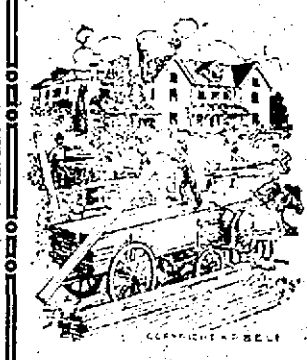
CASH GROCER. SMETHPORT, PA.

FURNITURE

We respectfully call your attention to the fact that all our Furniture is worth your notice. You will get good, honest Furniture, the kind that is up to date and well made.

H. H SASSE Furniture, and Wall Paper Undertaking in All Its Branches.

HIGH-GRADE LUMBER



AND PLENTY OF IT

is awaiting the disposal of all who are building or intending to build, at our yards. Come and look over our stock and convince yourself that we have just the stuff you need—and that we can supply promptly, every kind of hard and soft wood needed to erect any style of buildig from cellar to roof.

HOLMES & GILFILLAN
Smethport.

FIGHT THE FLU
WITH GOOD EATS.

Half the battle is won if your system is nourished with good food. Get the pure unadulterated lines of food stuffs—the kind we sell here.

THE COLEGROVE GROCERY

The Store with many years' reputation for fair and square dealing.

JUST RECEIVED A FULL LINE OF

Bandages, Absorbent Cotton, Tape, Plasters, Disinfectant of all kinds. Stop and take a package home and be ready to administer first aid.

Bring your family prescriptions here where they will be promptly and carefully filled.

H. C. WELLS

SMETHPORT, PA.

Masser Brothers Co.

THE DEPENDABLE STORE PHONE-149

Velastic Underwear For Men, Women and Children

This is one of the best kinds of Cotton fleeced underwear, wears longer, feels the best, and note the price.

MEN'S UNIONS

White and Cream ..... $2.00 pair.
Separate Piece Underwear .... 75c garment.

CHILDREN'S

Seperate Piece Underwear . . 40c 45c and 50c.
Union Suits .....$1.00, $1.25, and $1.35 Suit.
Ladies Union ..... $1.59 to $2.35.

THERE ARE NONE BETTER FEW EQUAL VELASTIC IN QUALITY.

WE HAVE MADE MANY WARM FRIENDS WITH OUR IRONTON HEATERS.

Nothing I ever sold has brought the words of praise as have these heaters.

The Ironton begins to heat the room at the floor and continues to keep it warm instead of discharging the heat to the ceiling as in the case with many stoves.

No stove will heat a room as thoroughly and as rapidly and with as little gas as will the Ironton Bunsen Heater.

An Ironton Burner in your furnace will save you money.

We allow 4 per cent discount on Cash Purchases of $1.00 or more.

B. T. GARLICK,

THE CORNER HARDWARE.

SMETHPORT, — — PA.

McKean County Miner

Entered at the Postoffice at Smethport, Pa, as second-class mail matter.

Smethport, Thursday, October 24, 1918

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

—Old memories are recalled in Monheimer's advertisement in to-day's MINER. It'll be worth while to read it.

—Miss Helen Oviatt a government nurse at Muscle Shoals, Alabama, has recovered from an attack of influenza, which is welcome news to her friends in Smethport and vicinity.

—Harry Keffer, the popular paper salesman from the Johnston company of Harrisburg, was in town Thursday and soon after leaving here received the sad news of the death of a brother who resided in Philadelphia. Mr Keffer departed at once for that city

—Saturday the names of the thirty-one men called from this district had hardly been posted on the bulletin-board when the telegraphic order came cancelling the call. The influenza epidemic is not yet sufficiently under control to risk sending more men to the training camps.

—Chairman G. Scott Smith of the Republican county committee was in town Saturday for a short time. He seemed entirely confident that the whole Republican ticket would receive a big vote in the county one week from next Tuesday. Chairman Smith is a hustler and overlooks no occasions to help along the welfare of the Republican party.

—The funeral of Keith Pratt, the young East Smethport soldier, who died at Camp Upton of pneumonia last week, was held Friday afternoon at the family home, Rev. E. H. Edson of St. Luke' church officiating. The services at the house were private, but military honors attended the burial. he Home Guard accompanied the remains to Rose Hill cemetery, a firing squad fired the final volley over the grave, a bugler blew taps, and another fine young soldier was left to sleep the last long sleep.

—Married, one day recently by Justice R. C. Gleason, Harry B. Chapman and Clara N. Keiffer, both of Perry, N. Y.

—Francis Quirk is among the Smethport soldiers who has recovered from the influenza. He was only four days in hospital. He is at Camp Greenleaf.

—Mrs. John Vanblad, daughters Miss Sarah and Louise, were guests at the home of Myer Rice and family last Thursday. Louise remained for a longer visit at the Rice home.

—Oscar Kane, 37, died Monday night at his home in Olean after a brief illness with influenza and pneumonia. He leaves his wife and four children, Edward, Oscar, Jr., and Harriet. He was station agent at the Shawmut depot for a number of years at Olean, and was also agent here for a number of years. He has many friends here who will regret to hear of his death.

—Camp Lee, Virginia, is rapidly recovering from the influenza epidemic according to recent reports. The ban on promiscuous visiting it still on, but matters in the camp are progressing very satisactorily. At the height of the epidemic one man in every five had the disease, but out of the 11,000 cases reported a week or so ago not more than five per cent. died, which is a much smaller percentage than in civilian communities where the disease is raging.

—Thomas Ryan, member of the crew of the transport, America, which recently sank at its dock in an Atlantic port, is in town this week visiting relatives. Tommie lost most of his belongings when the ship went down. However as three decks of the boat are above water he was able by swimming to get to his former quarters and get some of his watersoaked property. He lost a sum of money that he can obtain no trace of. He says the crew are of the opinion that the ship will be ready for the sea again within less than two months. He was on shore when the sinking occurred; said the boat sank in about twenty minutes until it rested on the harbor bottom. The cause of the disaster is a matter that is not discussed through the newspapers.

—Charles McKean's residence at the corner of Main and Mechanic streets is being repainted.

—St. Marys is having a seige of influenza. Between 700 and 800 cases are reported and it is said fourteen deaths have occurred.

—Michael O'Brien who is employed at Burrows, Pa., was home for a few days visit this week with his family, returning to Burrows yesterday.

—Raymond Bain, formerly of Smethport, now with the Mobile Laundry Unit in France, was recently appointed sergeant. He is a son of the late M. C. Bain at one time sheriff of the county.

—Mrs. J. C. Cunningham returned Saturday from Clarington, Pa., where she had been a guest of her daughter Mrs. A. R. Braden. She was accompanied home by Mr. Cunningham who spent a few days at Clarington.

—Dr Burg Chadwick, who was confined to his home with illness for a few days this week, is getting along nicely.

—Last night's war reports said that the Germans were leaving Brussels, capital of Belgium, and plundering the city as they left.

—Next week the MINER will publish a very interesting letter from Louis E. Sterrett. While he does not go into details concerning the German cap he recently sent to Guy McCoy, the letter is well worth reading.

According to reports from Bradford yesterday there are 40 influenza patients in the hospital, which number includes three nurses who are ill. There are 30 patients in the state armory which is being used as an auxiliary hospital.

—J. B. DeRock of Kane was the first man in the county to be caught violating the game law in regard to killing grouse. Game Warden L. K. Hogarth caught him "with the goods" and he paid a fine of $25. The bird was donated to the hospital.

—Senator Sproul, Republican candidate for governor, has canceled engagements throughout the state. He was to have made scores of speeches this week and next. The death of senator's son-in-law and the ban against public assemblages has caused him to reach this decision.

—Chas. Lemmler has on exhibition in his window three potatoes of mammoth size. One raised by Chas Herzog of Norwich weighs two pounds and six ounces. Another big one which is really three potatoes joined a la Siamese triplets, raised by W. R. Burch, weighs two pounds and fifteen ounces.

—Don't forget to set your clocks back an hour Sunday, October, 27. Once more we will return to the correct time of day and save the hour of daylight in the morning. Many industries would have preferred to continue through the winter under the present arrangement of the clocks, but Congress decided to return to the old schedule as planned when the clocks were changed in the spring.

—Olean's serious epidemic of influenza is abating and quarantine regulations will be modified. Churches may hold services next Sunday and the schools will be reopened, Monday. Saloons will be allowed to sell by the bottle as well as liquor stores, but no drinking over the bars will be allowed for the present. It would seem that Olean is a little premature in easing up on the quarantine, but at no time have the regulations been as strict in New York State as in Pennsylvania.

—From all accounts Lewis Run is quite hard hit by the influenza epidemic, more than one hundred cases being reported from there yesterday. Simpson is suffering quite severely and is receiving the aid of doctors and nurses from Bradford. Kane has quite a number of cases as well as Bradford, but conditions in those places are reported satisfactory and very few deaths are resulting. From information at hand it seems probable that the epidemic is on the decline in this county.

—Yesterday's Olean Times says: Mrs. Stella Slade, 29, died this morning at 10 o'clock in the Clinic with blood poisoning. She was the wife of Claude Slade of Smethport, Pa. She leaves besides her husband, three children, Gerald, Claude, Jr., and Clara; two brothers, Clifford Lamont, who is in Camp Cody, New Mexico and Harold Anderson of this city, who is seriously ill with pneumonia; and her father, Frank Lamont, of Ohio. The body was taken to Smethport on the afternoon train, where the funeral will be held from her home.

—More than 45,000 Pennsylvania young men have been inducted into the students' army training camps established in the 33 colleges and normal schools of Pennsylvania by the war department in a month and a half, according to figures compiled at state draft headquarters. Three of the state normal schools, West Chester, Indiana and Mansfield, have opened classes. Major W. G. Murdok, the chief draft officer, has issued a notice to member of the local boards that they may suspend mailing of questionnaires if in their opinion the mailing would spread influenza. A number of the local boards have telegraphed that they have been unable to proceed with classification owing to the influenza epidemic and their medical members being engaged in caring for sick people in their districts.

EAST SMETHPORT.

Death and Burial of Mrs. Nellie Crawford, a Former Resident.

Mrs. Edd Sloppy and children of Kane have returned to their home.

Mrs. Herman Cooper is a business visitor at Kane.

Mrs. August Tanner of Farmers Valley was a Smethport shopper Saturday evening.

Miss Helen Johnson spent Sunday with Miss Florence Oakley at Smethport.

Mrs. Nellie Crawford of Port Jarvis, New York died of influenza last week. On Saturday the body arrived here for burial. It was taken to the home of her son Clate Crawford of this place. The funeral, which was private was held at the house Interment in Grimes cemetery. Besides Clate, she leaves one daughter, Mrs. Charles Croisant of Hazelhurst, and one son, Chet of this place. She had many friends here, being a former resident.

The body of Keith Pratt was brought home Thursday from Camp and on Friday the funeral was held at his home. All the military honors of a fallen hero were given him. The Home Guards and a host of friends followed the remains to the grave. Keith will be sadly missed by parents and friends for he was of a cheerful disposition and a good true friend of all who knew him.

Robert Digel motored from Coleville to Smethport one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Haines spent the week-end at Lock Haven.

Mrs. Mittie Welch of Kane attended the funeral of Keith Pratt on Friday.

Miss Clara Oviatt of Olean is spending a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Oviatt.

Amil Larson of the U. S. Navy visited Miss Ethel Reeves last week.

Miss Marian Bush, who teaches at Coryville spent Sunday with her mother Mrs. Etta Bush.

Dan O'Connors of Allegany has returned after spending a few days at his home.

WONDERFUL SPECIAL OFFER TO TEACHERS AND STUDENTS.

Ladies Home Journal, nine months for $1.25, Saturday Evening Post, thirty-nine weeks for $1.50. Country Gentleman, thirty-nine weeks for 75 cents. This offer is good only until November 30th. 1918.

MRS. HARRY L. BACKUS,
adv Magazine Agency.

ASEPTICO

TRADE MARK

To Prevent Influenza

Keep the mouth, nose and throat free from inflammation and in a clean, normal, healthy condition and you are not liable to catch Influenza if *Aseptico* is used regularly

Aseptico is made for the express purpose of keeping mucous membranes in healthy, normal condition by cleansing, killing germs and reducing inflammation.

Aseptico is safe, efficient and economical. It is sold by agents but if you cannot locate our representative we will gladly forward a package to you upon receipt of the regular price of 75c

Don't say you are not afraid of Influenza or other contagious diseases. Be afraid to the extent of taking intelligent and reasonable preventive measures. Your physician or nurse, constantly exposed to disease, keeps well through the use of antiseptics. Follow their example—use *Aseptico*

ASEPTICO LABORATORIES INC.
Rochester, N. Y.

MRS. R. T. LYLE,
107 Mechanic St.
Smethport, Pa.

JUST A MEMORY

A GOOD $20.00 SUIT

is only a memory in most shops. They "used to have them"—BUT NOT NOW. "they are $25.00 to $30.00 to-day" you hear them say.

But here's the $20 suit

—AS GOOD AS EVER—

You don't care how we do it—it's here for you this week.

WM. MONHEIMER'S

Pictorial Patterns Arrow Shirts.

THE FRY COMPANY
Smethport, Pa.

BED BLANKETS, For Cold nights.

If you've put off blanket buying thus far, by all means attend to this important matter now while this sterling quality bedding may be had—there is so much of a shortage of good blankets that procrastinators will certainly pay much higher prices or very likely go without altogether.

Fleeced Blankets.
60x76 white @ .. $2.75 pair.
66x80 gray or tan @ $3.75 pair
72x80 white or gray @ $4.00 the pair.

"Woolnap" Blankets.
64x76 gray @ $6.50 the pair.
66x80 fancy Plaids @ $6.50 the pair.
72x82 fancy plaids @ $7.50 the pair

Wool Blankets
72x84 fancy plaids @ $10.75 the pair.

All Wool Blankets
70x80 white gray or plaids @ $11.75 pair

Standard Army Blankets
Khaki @ 4.50, $8.50, and $13.50 each.

Christmas Gift Stocks are now ready—Uncle Sam asks you to do the Christmas shopping a month earlier than usual this year to relieve the strain on transportation, begin to-day.

WE AGAIN DESIRE TO EXPRESS OUR APPRECIATION TO CUSTOMERS AND FRIENDS FOR THEIR CO-OPERATION IN PUTTING SMETHPORT BOROUGH, KEATING, NORWICH AND SERGEANT TOWNSHIPS OVER THE TOP IN THIS FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN CAMPAIGN.

WE ALSO THANK YOU FOR THE SUBSCRIPTIONS PLACED THROUGH OUR BANK MAKING IT POSSIBLE FOR US TO OVER SUBSCRIBE OUR ALLOTMENT OF $297,050.00.

DOWN WITH THE KAISER.

Hamlin Bank & Trust Company.

Laborers and Carpenters Wanted

by the

LEONARD CONSTRUCTION CO.

to work on the construction of a United States Government Sulphuric Acid Plant.

Call on, Write or Telephone

U. S. Government Employment Office.

EMPORIUM, PENNA.

THE MINER 3 MONTHS 50 CENTS

GET YOUR FALL FOOTWEAR

Dress your feet for the muddy, sloppy, cold days. We have footwear for the whole family, including rubber goods.

WE DO REPAIRING.

Anderson & Carlson THE SHOE MEN

AFTER THE WAR ROAD BUILDING MUST SPEED UP

Pennsylvania Must Extend Highway System Neglected Because of War Conditions.

TWO THOUSAND MILES NEEDED

[illegible] in Pennsylvania within a few years than has ever taken place in the previous history of the commonwealth. Without the highways of Pennsylvania the United States government would have been greatly handicapped in transporting munitions and other war supplies to the Atlantic coast. For months dozens of truck trains have been passing through Pennsylvania daily; and the war has proved that with an adequate highway system the state need not depend solely upon the railroads for transportation.

"The Roads to Berlin Lie Through Pennsylvania," is the motto of the Associated Highways Organization of Pennsylvania, formed last spring at Harrisburg with the idea of securing better roads for Pennsylvania. Almost every good roads organization in the state is affiliated with the organization.

The road construction planned in the effort to give Pennsylvania the best highway system in America, will be of tremendous benefit to the state in another way than simply providing better transportation facilities for farmers and manufacturers generally.

Will Give Thousands Work.

"The readjustment period which will come in the social Pennsylvania after the signing of [illegible] peace papers may cause serious [illegible] and other war industries to [illegible] temporarily to be without work. But a thousand miles of [illegible] highways in Pennsylvania and [illegible] every farm in the state either [illegible] or within a few miles of one.

"[illegible] the best [illegible]. It is [illegible] the men and money the nation is putting into the war, and the [illegible] of munitions and [illegible] that of any [illegible] in the nation.

Farm Values Increased.

[illegible] Pa., Oct. 16. Early [illegible] the Pennsylvania highways of the state's system [illegible] Crest son will [illegible] of farms along the [illegible] an average of $1[illegible] each. As fast as the brick construction has been [illegible] farm the value has increased. Agriculturists in [illegible] counties have [illegible] dairy products on the brick roads, either to [illegible] because of the good [illegible] have a 365 day road. Pittsburg connection by the state of the Evansburg-Johnstown road, now under way, will add to the value of farms not only along that 18 mile thoroughfare, but between Ebensburg and Cresson, and Ebensburg and Carrolltown.

Erie Will Build Roads.

Erie, Pa., Oct. 16. Commissioners of Erie county anticipate the greatest activity in highway construction in this county immediately after the war. The county in 1917 favorably passed a bond issue for roads, as did McKean county in 1916; and with the state preparing to match all previous efforts immediately after the war, when materials are purchasable within reason, Erie county plans for a system of roads travelable 365 days a year.

NO FUEL FAMINES WITH GOOD ROADS

New State Highway Organization Calls Attention to Need For 365-Day Thoroughfares.

Harrisburg, Oct. 16.—The Associated Highways Organization of Pennsylvania, comprised of nearly all good roads organizations in the state, today issued a statement calling attention to the fact that a system of roads travelable 365 days a year would not [illegible] and to coal [illegible] famine in Pennsylvania. The association was formed in Harrisburg last spring. Its president is the Hon. John S. Fisher, of Indiana, former state senator. Dr. P. T. Johnson, of Erie, prominent in the Perry Highway Association, is vice president, and William Jennings, president of the William Penn Highway Association, is treasurer.

"Pennsylvania must have a 365-days-a-year road system," says the organization's statement. "When the war is over Pennsylvania must give every section of the state a network of highways which will enable farmers and manufacturers generally to do what the United States government has been doing over the Lincoln Highway and National Pike—transport materials rapidly and economically every day in the year, no matter what the weather may be.

"Pennsylvania must have better roads particularly because coal famines will be a thing of the past when the system is completed, and the high cost of living will be lowered. In this particular attention is called to the following statement, authorized by the Council of National Defense, Washington, D. C.:

Coal by Motor Truck.

"The U. S. Fuel Administrator, through Cyrus G. Pusey, Jr., assistant fuel administrator, in endorsing the most extensive and efficient use possible of the highways to the end that the transportation resources of the country be increased, has [illegible] to the Highways Transport Committee, Council of National Defense, to [illegible] Chief Lohr is directed all matters dealing with any phase of highways [illegible] the execution of the administration's program [illegible] to the problems involved in the extension and better use of motor [illegible] of coal from wagon mines.

"Mr. Pusey's letter, addressed to R. O. Parkinson, Secretary of the Highways Transport Committee, expressing the Fuel Administration's approval of the steps being undertaken by the highways transport body looking to the most effective utilization of highways transportation, continues:

"'We are also convinced that transportation resources can be greatly increased and larger tonnage movement of coal from wagon mines direct to consumers effected by applying all possible vehicles horses and the necessary labor in line with national policies promulgated by you, and operating over suitable highways constantly maintained in efficient condition.

"'For this reason we ask that you convey to our field organization our very real interest in this part of their work and assure them we desire to [illegible] their organization to the limit in their efforts to effect greater tonnage movements of coal over the highways from wagon mines to consumer.

"'We suggest also that whatever conditions of roads, local legislation, traffic if suitable ordinances, and so forth tend to hinder the most effective and efficient movements you will [illegible] bring these matters to our attention.

"'In regard to the handling of these questions the Fuel Administration has [illegible] that to its Motor Truck Committee, consisting of Frank G. Coyle, Vice President Packard Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich.; Roger B. Ireland and S. A. Tucker.'"

FUD

The late Captain R. Hugh Knyvett, who [illegible] in France in his service with the Anzac scouts, must have written for Pennsylvania when he wrote this:

"The Germans had one ally on the Somme that was more [illegible] than [illegible] his armament. How we cursed that mud! We cursed it sloshing, we cursed it walking, we cursed it riding, we cursed it walking. We ate it and cursed it; we drank it and cursed; we swallowed it and spat it; we snuffed it and wept it; it filled our nails and our ears; it caked and fried our clothing; we wallowed in it; we waded through it; we swam in it, and splashed it about; it stuck to our helmets, to our hair, it plastered our wounds, and there were men drowned in it. O mud, thou daughter of the devil, thou offering of evil, back to the infernal regions and inside the lowest circle of your inferno that you may make a fit abiding place for the slacker and the pacifist."

Captain Knyvett, possibly never traveled extensively over the 90,000 miles of Pennsylvania mud roads in the late fall or early spring. Such a tour accomplished he might have added a sentence or two to his exoneration of the sticki[illegible] along the Somme. Yet hear his description in mind, for right here in Pennsylvania [illegible] have only 3000 miles [illegible] faced highways out of 93,000 miles.

To Retain Friends.

To retain friends of the right sort means that one must prove a friend of similar caliber. But on the other hand, if a girl or woman is influenced only by display (which at best is an empty, shallow affair) she cannot hope to hold the sincere regard of persons who in truth are worth while. The really level headed girl will cling fast to the honest friends of other less palmy days—perhaps to the friends who make no display but who are sterling through and through.—Exchange.

Elder Ducks.

Elder ducks are numerous everywhere in Norway. Being the producers of the valuable eiderdown, a staple article of trade in Norway, they are rigorously protected by law, and are in consequence so tame as in many places to approximate a domestic fowl. The birds are regarded with favor from friendly eyes by the fishermen, by reason of the damage they work among the spawning beds of the fish. Lobsters in particular suffer severely from their devastations.

British Urged to Keep Goats.

"Goat getting" is coming right along as a national sport in England, says a London dispatch. Everyone who knows anything about Nannie is writing to the papers urging everyone to get one goat at least and more if possible and keep them. The right kind of goat yields about two quarts of milk daily and the gentlemen of the species—the boys with the Farmer Brown whiskers—are said to produce first-class mutton.

Famous Blarney Castle.

The ruins of old Blarney castle are a few miles outside of Cork, surrounded by pleasant Irish fields and gorgeous hawthorne hedges. The huge square tower stands as firm and true now as in the days when old Cormac McCarthy ruled over the land of Munster. The old chieftain built his castle to withstand English guns and English diplomacy and Blarney castle has kept the trust.

World's Coal Areas.

A good authority gives the coal area of the world in square miles as follows: United States, 192,000; British America, 18,000; Great Britain, 12,000; Spain, 4,000; France, 2,000; Germany, 1,500; Belgium, 518; rest of Europe, [illegible]; China, 7,000; Japan, 5,000. Coal is found in commercial quantities in 27 of the states and territories of the United States and Alaska.

Bully for Bill.

There was a city lady visiting some relatives in the country and as she was walking down the lane she saw some calves. Thinking to display her knowledge, she remarked: "Oh what pretty little cowlets." Bill, the farm boy, came up about that time, heard her remarks, and said: "Excuse me, miss, but them's bullets."—Boys' Life.

Preserving Frescoes.

A novel method of preserving frescoes, recently discovered by a Japanese, consists in coating them with thin glass, which is made to adhere through the agency of specially prepared chemicals. The new method is said to make the frescoes proof against the injurious action of the atmosphere.

A Morning Breeze.

The Jokesmith's Wife (2 a. m.)—"Aw, c'mon to bed, you! Want to sit up all night knocking the weather and us poor girls?" Well, what though the temperature was 100 degrees in the dark, the little remark caused a temporary coolness.

All Is Not Lost.

Boys no longer have the opportunity to learn their lessons by the light of a pine knot. But opportunities to master draw poker in a quiet hay loft, and by the light of a smudged lantern still are available in many rural communities.—Topeka Capital.

Hughes—Yuzovka.

The first successful iron and steel mill in southern Russia having been established forty years ago by a man named Hughes, one of the largest steel centers in Ukrainia bears the name Yuzovka—in his honor.—Gas Logic.

Do Present Work Well.

Some people hunt more important work to do instead of doing the work they find to do. Any work well done opens the way to some task of importance.

Begin Today.

Each one must work out his own salvation in conquering the habit of idle thought, and today is a good time to start the work.—Agnes Greene Foster.

Health and Wealth.

The dollar mark is a sign of wealth, but not health. Health without wealth is better than wealth without health. It is possible for a man to have both.

Popular Kind of Freedom.

"Freedom to do what they ought not do," remarked the man on the car, "is the only kind of liberty that appeals to some fellows."—Toledo Blade.

Optimistic Thought.

Self-adoration is the stock in trade of a fool.

YANKS DISLIKE FRENCH CASH

Call Greenbacks "Real Money"—Complain That France Slip Through Fingers.

Forgetting how to figure in "regular money" and learning how to calculate in "this doggon stuff" is one of the first worries of the American soldiers in France, says New York Evening Sun.

"Regular money" is good old dollars and cents, nickels, dimes and quarters.

"This doggon stuff" is the name applied to French francs, usually paper money, often as low as single francs, or 20 cents, for most small cities have issued local small change currency.

The Americans do not like French paper money. They say it is flesh, and tears, and is hard to count.

On the other hand, the French are shocked when an American crumples French paper up and shoves it in his pocket the "way they do back home." French money is to be handled by big packets, looks and not crumpled.

"Look at some real money once," a doughboy told a merchant, and flashed a bright new silver certificate. When he crumpled it up in his fist to show how "real money can be used" the Frenchman almost fainted.

The Americans are paid almost entirely in French money and they are getting used to francs, though they all agree "a franc's so small it slips through your fingers like water."

HOW THEY HELP TO WIN WAR

Country's Youngsters More Than "Doing Their Bit" for the Country We All Love.

More than 2,000,000 boys and girls were reached through club work last year, according to a compilation recently made by the United States department of agriculture, which supervises this work in cooperation with the State Agricultural colleges. Of this number approximately 420,000 made complete reports, which show that they produced and conserved products amounting to [illegible] In the 33 Northern and Western states [illegible] boys and girls were enrolled. Of this number [illegible] had reported products valued at [illegible]. In the South there were 115,713 boys enrolled in the [illegible] work, who produced products valued at [illegible], and 74,200 girls who produced and conserved products valued at [illegible]. In the [illegible] work in the South the eight leaders [illegible] boys and approximately [illegible] girls who produced and conserved products valued at more than [illegible].

Between Air Raids.

This is a thrilling and true story of two women who kept a "posto di conforto" at Treviso, Italy, for traveling sick and wounded soldiers:

Having done some very good terrorizing by the six o'clock raids, the Huns kept them up. It was such a pestiferous nuisance, because we were always in the middle of cooking the evening meal! With your soldier cook and servant safe down in the cellar, it becomes your pleasing duty to run out between raids to stir the soup or put another stick of wood on the fire. With shrapnel falling all around. It is not altogether wise to go with uncovered head. We had given our two helmets to American ambulance drivers and were without any, so I was obliged to wear a granite saucepan on my head for these stirring parties. It was not our custom to go into a refuge. We claimed to those who expostulated that during the raids was when we were the most needed.—Red Cross Magazine.

His Drastic Action.

"It seems to me that motorists passing through here are extremely reckless in their driving," said the hypercritical guest. "Don't the authorities try to do anything to stop their speeding through town?"

"Well," responded the landlord of the Petunia tavern, "Constable Slackputter didn't do much till one joy rider run smack over him and went racing off to the westward. But then, you betcha, he crawled to a telephone, called up the captain of the home guards at Wayoverbehind, and ordered him to get his company out and take the nefarious cuss dead or alive. The captain didn't do it, but it just showed how awake to his duty Slack had suddenly become. Any time you run over a small town officer you can get action and re-action out of him."—Kansas City Star.

Bound to Get Into Fight.

A man giving the name of J. E. Murphy walked into the office of the Canadian recruiting mission in Boston and asked if there was room in the army for a brigadier general. The officers assured him there was, and Murphy told them he was a Canadian, thirty-three years old, who had served in Mexico under General Orozco with the rank of brigadier general. After a physical examination he was rejected on account of web toes. Murphy said he would go to Canada and try recruiting offices there.

Must Be a Branch of Hades.

Men do live and work and accomplish things in Mesopotamia between May and October, says a returned traveler, but the requisites are sunhelmets, spine pads, deep dugouts or thick walls, and a larger measure of pure grit than is necessary in any other country on earth that I know of. And in spite of all the precautions that are taken, more men are killed each year by heatstroke than by any other natural agency.

LOUDER THAN ANY THUNDER

Modern Guns Make Noise That Is Far Above That of "Heaven's Artillery."

Every big noise is compared to thunder, as if heaven's artillery were the greatest noise imaginable. We speak commonly of "the thunder of the guns," and the poets have always spread themselves on the terrific cannonade of a thunder storm. But the plain fact is that man's artillery beats the clouds into fits, if the distance at which each can be heard is any criterion of the intensity and volume of sound.

The gunfire in Flanders has been heard in London countless times, while it is quite impossible to say how far the famous mine burst on the Vimy ridge produced by human agency, though not gunfire, could be heard. But it is doubtful whether the heaviest thunder that ever pealed has been heard 20 miles away.

One of the greatest thunder storms of recent years occurred in the Richmond area, but not a sound of it reached London, and it is on record that when the church steeple of Lostwithiel was destroyed by lightning to the accompaniment of such a roar of thunder as the oldest inhabitant could not remember, no sound was heard 30 miles distant.

The explanation of this seeming anomaly is possibly the fact that thunder is produced in the air, and the sound is conveyed by earth waves rather than by air waves.—London Chronicle.

WOMEN HANDLE BIG SHELLS

Young Mother Gave Practical Demonstration of Their Physical Fitness to Do So.

When women first were put to work in shell factories in England they handled only the light field-gun shells. Later it became necessary for them to turn out larger shells, and doubts were voiced as to whether the women were strong enough to handle them. A young mother solved the question.

"Let me get the shell," she said, pleading on up from the floor. "Now," she commented, while shell is a mite heavy, it's true, but it's not so heavy as my baby."

[illegible] shell factory in Co[illegible]ster is [illegible] operated almost exclusively by the daughters of business and professional men. "Many are [illegible] who had never done any kind of work other than needle work and cooking. The hearty work of the munitions is performed by the wives of sailors.

This is a good-paying factory and it is the reply of the Cunard company to the Germans for the sinking of the Lusitania.

Rip Van Noah.

It was the first twilight game at the local ball park, and the little fan with the whiskers just had to tell something to celebrate the occasion.

"Boys, here's a new one my son wrote me," he said, as he climbed into the bleachers.

"Well, spring it! Spring it!" begged the gang. "Let's get it over with."

"Yuh know my son's at the National army camp at Chillicothe. Yeh, he came out flat-footed for the war. Hah-hah!" said the little man, as he bit into a cigar which everybody knew was made in Wheeling. "Well, here is what he wrote me this morning: 'Dear Pop—Here is a joke. I hope you see the point. What put the chill in Chillicothe? Why, the draft, of course, Jimmy. P. S. This is some city.' Now wasn't that just like Jimmy. Some little joke. He-he!"

"Yes, some little joke," said the crowd, "you old Mr. Rip Van Noah."

Imitated Kopenick Captain.

An extraordinary instance of Teutonic servility where uniforms are concerned has occurred at Essen. A party of three armed individuals, two in soldiers' and one in a policeman's uniform, made a round of all the schools of the town, representing themselves to be authorized to collect the children's satchels. They paid a trifle in each case for the leather straps attached to them, and carried away their booty. After a few days, the whole affair was discovered to be a swindle. "How it is possible that this could have been carried on for days without anyone having the courage to challenge their authority remains one of the mysteries of the war," says the Rhenish Westphalian Gazette.

Flying Temperament.

The most eminent of British scientists have devoted special study to the psychological and physiological aspects of flying. One authority says that good eyesight, normal hearing, good "muscle sense," and equilibration are indispensable qualifications. But most important of all is the right temperament—not an easy thing for a medical board to examine. Of the types—the imaginative and the unimaginative—the imaginative youth is said to make the better pilot if he can keep his imagination under control.

Two Prize Captives.

While on sentry duty one night one of the men at Camp Colt, who had been the butt of numerous company jokes, halted two of his worst tormentors as they were endeavoring to slip into camp after taps. In response to his challenge they stated that they were Kaiser Bill and Von Hindenburg. Thereupon the sentry called for the officer of the guard, reported his distinguished guests, and had the satisfaction of seeing them headed directly for the guardhouse.

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The Kaiser as I Knew Him For Fourteen Years

By ARTHUR N. DAVIS, D. D. S.

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The fact that one of the kaiser's own sons had actually been wounded and shed his royal blood in active service was something that the inspired press will never stop crowing over, but by just what accident the prince happened to come within range of the bullet has never been disclosed. Nevertheless he received the Iron Cross of the first class, or, as some one who realized the significance of the incident, remarked, "A first-class iron cross for a second-class wound."

As he limped into my office, the young prince—he is now only twenty-eight—remarked: "See what one of your damned American bullets did to me!"

"How do you know it was an American bullet?" I asked.

"The Russians have nothing else!"

I told him on one occasion that the people were complaining of the food shortage.

"They have food enough," he answered. "The best thing they do is to complain! Don't they complain in America? The fact is they have too much to eat, anyway. They don't know what they want."

CHAPTER XIII.

The Kaiser at Army Headquarters.

To what extent the kaiser is responsible for the failures and entitled to credit for the successes of his armies in the present war, I am not in a position to say, but if he did not actually direct the military policy, he at least kept closely in touch with everything that was going on. From the very beginning of hostilities he lived the major part of the time at the great army headquarters and was in constant consultation with his military leaders.

I had several opportunities to see the kaiser while he was at the various great army headquarters.

In the spring of 1916 I received a long-distance telephone message from the great army headquarters, which was then in the palace of the Prince von Pless at Pless, to the effect that the kaiser wanted me to go there.

During the course of my work one of his private secretaries came in repeatedly with telegrams and messages for the kaiser, and he would usually excuse himself and read them. Sometimes he would be summoned outside to consult with important persons who were there to see him but he was never gone more than ten minutes at a time.

I did not think he looked exceptionally well. He seemed to be very tired and he had very little to say—in itself an indication that he was not exactly normal.

When my work for the morning was over and his valet, who had assisted me, had been excused, the kaiser gazed at me for a moment or two and then, apropos of nothing, burst out with the rather remarkable announcement: "The man who brought this catastrophe on the world, Davis, should be strung up by the neck, and that man is not I, as the world seems to think! The czar of Russia and the king of England, when they were at the wedding of my daughter—guests at my own house, mind you, and my blood relatives—hatched this plot against me. They were envious of my power, but they will now learn what that power is."

In the same breath almost he made the inconsistent remark: "England will never be able to raise an efficient army; it took Germany one hundred years to accomplish what she has done!"

Some time after this, one of the biggest merchants in Berlin told me that he had heard on the stock exchange that the kaiser had made the remark that the king and czar had hatched the plot against him, and as I had repeated the kaiser's statement to no one, I realized that he must have told the same thing to others. If this version of the starting of the war was put into circulation with the idea of absolving the kaiser, it certainly didn't carry conviction even among the Germans themselves. The merchant who spoke to me about it, at any rate, made fun of the idea, and I never heard the point seriously raised by anyone else of influence.

Before I left the kaiser that morning he spoke of the Anglo-French loan which had been floated in America and condemned us severely for countenancing it. When I told him that Germany had also floated a loan in America, he replied: "But ours was only $10,000,000, while theirs is $500,000,000!" to which I naturally rejoined that the size of the loan could certainly not affect the question of our neutrality in floating it.

He criticized our bankers who handled the loan, and when I asked him if he had ever seen the number of German names that appeared on the list of bankers who were interested in it, he said he hadn't read the list, but he was quite sure there was one bank in New York which wouldn't touch it. "That bank wouldn't touch anything that would be detrimental to Germany!" he added.

Several months later I was called to Pless again and was shown to the same room I had visited on the former occasion. When the kaiser entered he stood erect, with his hands to his side, clicked his heels together and saluted me as a soldier salutes a superior officer, smiling as he did so, and I knew he was in good humor.

Nevertheless he had but little to say. His criticism of Mr. Wilson on this occasion I have recorded elsewhere in these pages.

In June of 1917, after the great army headquarters had been removed to Homburg v. d. Hohe, and Kreuznach (two neighboring villages) I was called there to see the kaiserin, and three weeks later I went there again to see the kaiser. I noticed at the station the kaiser's private train composed of five dark green cars upon each of which was plainly marked the imperial coat of arms. The cars had special folding steps.

Two rooms were assigned to me on one of the upper floors of the palace and my meals consisted of the same kind of food as I had always had before the war, although the hunger epidemic was raging throughout the country. It was almost worth the trip for the sake of the meals alone.

After I had treated the kaiser in the morning I went to my rooms, as I knew it would be three o'clock before he would be ready for me again. He never allowed anything to interfere with his after-dinner nap.

After the kaiser had had his sleep, I was summoned to his dressing room. He entered the room attired in a red flannel undershirt. It was the first time I had ever seen him in such a state of plebian negligee, and I received more or less of a shock. I had been so accustomed to seeing him in uniform, both in pictures and in person, that it had never occurred to me that underneath that symbol of pomp the kaiser probably dressed the same as we lesser mortals. I noticed incidentally that when he put on his military coat he put it on right over his undershirt.

Homburg was much nearer the firing line than Pless although, of course, at a very safe distance. I noticed, however, that here anti-aircraft guns had been planted, but apart from that there was hardly any more activity than there had been at Pless.

While walking down the corridor I was stopped by an officer and asked who I was, but, as a rule, I came and went without molestation and seldom had to show my pass, which one of the kaiser's adjutants had given me and which permitted me to enter and leave army headquarters for the whole year 1917.

When I was driven through the streets of Homburg, both coming from and going to the railroad station, in the kaiser's motorcar, and the second man, or bugler, on the front seat, blew the horn, people came running out of stores and from afar to get a view of the important personage who occupied the kaiser's own car. Many of them saluted me or raised their hats, and I thought how angry they would have been had they known they were putting themselves to so much trouble to salute an alien enemy!

The ridiculousness of the whole thing impressed me very much. For the moment I was part of the play which was ever being made to impress and awe those whom the kaiser was pleased to refer to as "my people," but whose approbation means everything, even to a monarch who rules "by divine right."

CHAPTER XIV.

The Kaiser and Things American.

Among the Germans generally there is a surprising degree of ignorance regarding conditions in America. The untraveled German has but the vaguest ideas concerning our people and our institutions. I have had patients of intelligence and education ask me how we are able to cope with the Indians. In view of the extent of German emigration to America and the vast volume of commercial transactions between the two countries, it is almost unbelievable that such erroneous notions should prevail in these enlightened days, but they do.

This fact partially serves to explain how easy it was for the kaiser and his inspired press to pull the wool over the people's eyes regarding the unimportance of America's entry into the war. It doesn't explain at all, however, how completely the kaiser himself underestimated us and our power, for I doubt whether there is any foreigner living, who has never visited America who knows more about our country than the German emperor. Indeed, he was more familiar with many of our problems than many of our countrymen, and he frequently revealed to me in the course of our conversations how thoroughly posted he was on American conditions.

Long before the subject of forest conservation was taken up seriously in this country, the kaiser pointed out to me what a great mistake we were making in not devoting more attention to it.

"Can you tell me, Davis, why you have so many forest fires in your country?" he asked, after a particularly destructive conflagration in the West had destroyed many acres of timber. "How does it happen?"

I explained to him that most of the forest fires came from sparks from locomotives. Careless lumbermen allowed the branches which they lopped off the trees to remain on the ground and when they were ignited by sparks the fire sometimes spread to the uncut timber. As the facilities for extinguishing fire in these unpopulated regions were practically nil and the dry forests made the timber particularly inflammable, these fires usually attained serious dimensions.

"That points out again the inefficiency of your form of government," he commented. "You have laws requiring the railways to use appliances to arrest the sparks from their engines, haven't you? Why don't you enforce them? Your people don't seem to realize that it takes years to grow a tree. Because you have more than you need today, you make no preparation for tomorrow. For every tree cut down another should be planted. If you don't adopt some such measure the time will surely come when America will have to turn to Germany for timber."

The kaiser was a harsh critic of our election system. The idea of a four-year term for the president was naturally repugnant to one who held such exalted notions as to the rights of rulers. It would be too much to expect the Hohenzollern mind to approve of a constitution which provided for the ruler's return to private life after a period of four years at the head of the government.

He declared that with a constant change of administration it was quite out of the question for this country to follow any definite policy. It was bad enough even so far as internal affairs were concerned, he said, but such a system made it impossible he thought for America ever to take a prominent place in international politics.

"You can't expect the nations of the world to deal with America as they deal among themselves when the next change of administration may mean the adoption of an entirely new foreign policy," he declared. "There can be nothing stable about the foreign policy of a nation whose leaders change every four years."

American party politics were a constant source of embarrassment to the kaiser. He always seemed undecided as to just how he should receive an American of prominence. If he happened to be of the same political faith as the administration, the kaiser was afraid to disclaim too much honor for fear of offending the opposing party, who might win the next election, and if he were not of the same party as the administration, the kaiser feared to honor him lest more immediate resentment be stirred up in America. Thus he refused to receive Bryan on two different occasions when a Republican administration was in power.

He criticized very strongly, too, our election methods.

"Instead of discussing principles, your political candidates exchange personalities," he said. "My people would be shocked at the sort of speeches and accusations which figure in all your political campaigns. Over here, nothing of the kind is ever heard."

The kaiser was very much interested in our negro problem. It seemed to have a great fascination for him, and he frequently referred to it. He told me that he understood there were 15,000,000 negroes in this country, but they were dying off in great numbers through consumption and other diseases to which they offered but poor resistance.

"The negro will always be a great problem in your country, however," he added. "They don't mix socially with the whites, and there will be constant friction. My brother (Prince Henry), when he returned from his visit to America, told me a lot about these negroes. Indeed, one of the most impressive things he heard there was a choir of negro voices. He said they sang some wonderful melodies, and their voices were as clear as bells."

After the war started, the kaiser referred to the negroes again. "Now is your chance to settle your negro problem," he declared, half facetiously, of course. "If America insists upon coming into the war, why doesn't she send her negroes across and let us shoot them down?"

When a fleet of our battleships visited Kiel some six years ago the kaiser paid them a visit and was very much interested. When he called to see me shortly afterward he told me of his experience.

"I went over the ships from top to bottom," he declared. "They are excellent vessels, every one of them, and I was very much impressed with the way they are manned and officered. I have only one criticism—the latticework conning towers or fighting masts. The only possible use I can see in them would be to train vines on them and install an elevator inside, and serve tea in the afternoon to the ladies on top—the most beautiful place for serving afternoon tea I can imagine."

"But, seriously speaking," he went on, "I can't see that these masts have any practical value. On the contrary, I can see very serious disadvantages in them. No matter what nation you might be fighting, your enemy would always be able to recognize you at a distance, before you could identify him, because the warships of all other nations look very much alike at a distance.

"They say these conning towers are armed," he went on, "but you would never get close enough to your enemy to use such small guns. Again, if one of those masts were hit it would send a shower of steel about the heads of the men on board, and would not only put many of them out of action, but would be in the way. Suppose, too, the mast were struck down and hung over the side? It would drag through the water, and would not only seriously impede the vessel, but it would cause the ship to list and expose a larger area on one side than would be safe. No, Davis, your fighting masts, as I have said, might answer first-rate for serving tea, but I don't think much of them for active service."

But if the kaiser saw much in American ways and customs to condemn, he likewise saw much to commend, and, before the war, he was liberal in his praise of many of our qualities and achievements.

He was very much interested, for instance, in the experiments and discoveries of Luther Burbank. To make Germany self-supporting as far as food resources were concerned was one of his dearest ambitions. He realized that in the event of a world war his people would probably suffer more from lack of food than they would from hostile bullets, and he was hoping that he would be able to obviate that condition before his country was put to the test. He was constantly preaching simplified diet and the conservation of food reserves, and he had great hopes that much could be done in a scientific way to help solve general food problems. When attending dinners given him by his officers, his wishes respecting simple menus were always carefully followed.

The kaiser enjoyed American humor. He was very fond of Mark Twain, and he followed one or two of the American monthlies and weeklies more or less regularly. He told me that, one evening while in his sitting room in the Berlin palace, reading something in an American magazine, he ran across a story which caused him to laugh so much and so loud that the ladies of the court, who heard him in an adjacent room, came running in with their knitting to see what the matter was.

The kaiser had little respect for our architecture. He thought our skyscrapers, of which he had seen illustrations, were hideous.

"How terrible to desecrate the landscape with such tall buildings," he commented. "They hurt the eye. How can people live in them?"

I explained that most of the buildings to which he referred were office buildings, but that we did have fourteen and fifteen-story apartment houses and hotels, and even higher ones, in which the upper floors were used for living purposes just the same as the lower ones. He couldn't believe it possible that people would consent to live so far above the ground, and from his own aversion to visit a place that was even one story above the ground floor, I rather got the idea that he was afraid of height. Under the building laws prevailing in Germany no building of more than five stories may be erected.

Perhaps the quality that he envied most in us was our inventive genius. When Orville Wright was flying at Tempelhofer Feld, in Berlin, in the early days of aviation, the kaiser could not restrain his admiration.

"I wish I could encourage my people to become great inventors, such as America has produced," he declared, rather hopelessly, "I admire your wonderful inventive genius."

The kaiser objected very much to the fact that many of the foreign opera singers were attracted to New York by reason of the fabulous sums paid them at the Metropolitan opera house.

Despite the fact that the kaiser accused us of spending our money too lavishly, he repeatedly charged the English as well as ourselves with being money-worshipers.

"The Anglo-Saxons' worship mammon, and they try to gloss it all over with a show of religion," he said. "Your rich Americans have so much money, Davis, that they really don't know what to do with it. Why, recently one of your millionaires saw my castle at Corfu and sent one of his representatives to the court with the presumptuous message, 'Please tell the kaiser that I will buy his castle at Corfu, and ask him what's its price.' I had word sent back that the castle was not for sale. The American then told my representative that he wouldn't take 'no' for an answer. The cheek of the man! He said he didn't care how much it cost. I sent word back to that man that there were not enough dollars in the world to buy that castle. There are some things that your dollars won't buy, Davis, and one of them is my beautiful castle at Corfu!"

Continued Next Week.

A Roland for an Oliver.

"A Roland for an Oliver" generally means a blow for a blow, or tit for tat. Sometimes it is a synonym for the matching of one bragging life against another. Roland and Oliver were two of Charlemagne's most famous paladins, whose exploits were of similar that it is difficult to keep them distinct. What Roland did Oliver did, and what Oliver did Roland did. At length the two met in single combat, and fought for five consecutive days on an island on the Rhine, but neither gained the least advantage. According to some writers, Roland received his death wound at the hands of Oliver in the battle of Roncesvalles, A. D. 778.

Laws of Healing Wounds.

That research has indicated that large noninfected skin wounds heal according to certain mathematical laws, is the finding of Lumiere in the Revue de Chirurgie, Paris. The time required is proportional to the size of the area that is to be healed. The healing proceeds at the same rate at the end as at the beginning. The laws and rate of repair seem to apply indiscriminately to different animals of the same species of about the same age and state of health. These laws afford a standard of comparison of the effects of different methods of treatment.

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PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. Office in I. O. O. F. block, Main street, Smethport, Pa.

JOHN CLARK, M. D., C. M.
Office and residence in Clark block, Smethport, Pa. Office hours: 8 to 10 a. m., and 1 to 3 p. m.

DENTISTS

DR. C. R. LONG,
Dentist.
Anderson & Carlson Block.
Office Hours: 9 to 12; 1 to 5.

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FIRE,
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Now for many years leading in supply harnesses, whips, robes and robes—all sort of horse furnishing goods.
Trunks, suit cases, traveling bags—standard leather goods.
SMETHPORT, PA.

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Try one of my Dry Shampoos at 25c
Regular Shampoos with Tonic applied 3 for $1.25.
All combings made up at 50c per oz.
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ALWAYS THE BEST MEATS, POULTRY, FISH, OYSTERS, CHOICE GROCERIES.
OLEO 30c TO 37c POUND.
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Just Fun!
Raising chicks is a Standard Colony Brooder is fun—it's so interesting to see the little fluffy things grow. And when they get big enough to care for themselves, how proud and rich you are! The
STANDARD COLONY BROODER
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is the greatest, most practical coal-burning brooder ever made, regardless of price. Raises a hundred chicks or a thousand, and the cost is less than 6 cents a day. We guarantee the "Standard" to do all that any other brooder will do, and do it better—and you may write the guarantee! Put down in black and white just what you think a brooder should do and we'll back the "Standard" to do it. Can you ask more than that?
Ask us for a "Book of Proof"—free. Remember—$16 buys the Standard Colony Brooder. Come in and see it.
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LODGE DIRECTORY.

F. & A. M.—McKean Lodge, No. 308, meets on the second Wednesday of each month, at 3:15 p. m. at Masonic hall Main street.
AL. J. HYATT, W. M.
W. F. SPECHT, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.—Smethport Lodge, No. 389, meets Friday evenings at 8:00 o'clock in I. O. O. F. hall. Will work initiatory degree first meeting in each month; 1st degree on second; 2nd degree on third, and 3rd degree on fourth meetings.
DR. BURG CHADWICK, N. G.
W. C. HOLDER, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.—Smethport Encampment, No. 273, meets the first and third Wednesdays of each month in I. O. O. F. hall.
R. C. CHASE, C. P.
J. A. SWANSON, S.

IDEAL REBEKAH LODGE, No. 88, meets the 1st and 3rd Monday evenings of each month, at 8 o'clock, in the I. O. O. F. hall.
HATTIE ABBEY, N. G.
RACHEL P. AMSTER, Sec'y.

P. H. C.—Smethport Branch, No. 25, meets on every Tuesday evening in I. O. O. F. hall.
KATE BENDER, Pres.
ANNA O. STARK, Sec'y.

P. of H.—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays of each month at 8:00 p. m. in I. O. O. F. hall HENRY J. RICE, M.
ANNA O. STARK, Sec'y.

PHOENIX CHAPTER, NO. 16, O. E. S.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday evenings in each month in I. O. O. F. hall.
MRS. GERTRUDE GARLICK, W. M.
W. B. HOPPER, W. P.
MISS RITA DENNING, Secy.

CHURCHES.

M. E. Church—Rev. Arthur Grogson, pastor. Preaching 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school, 11:45 a. m.; Epworth League, 6:45 p. m. Evening service, 7:30. Mid-week prayer and praise service, Wednesday, 8 p. m.

Episcopal — Rev. E. H. Edson rector. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Additional services at 8 a. m., except on first Sunday of each month. Sunday school at 12:00 m.

All Saints' Memorial Chapel—East Smethport, Rev. W. E. VanDyke, rector. Divine service and Sunday school every Sunday at 2:30 p. m.

Baptist Church of Smethport—Rev. W. P. Wheeler, Pastor. Services 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 11:45.

St. Elizabeth's Roman Catholic Church—P. J. Donahue, pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m.

Swedish Mission Church—Rev. G. Fihlblad, pastor. Services every other Sunday at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. On alternate Sundays meeting in the evening only. Sunday school every Sunday at 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting Thursday night at 8 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

STATE.
Governor—Martin G. Brumbaugh.
State Treasurer—Robert K. Young.
Auditor General—A. W. Powell.
Secy. Internal Affairs—Henry Houck.

DISTRICT, and COUNTY.
President Judge—Joseph W. Bouton, Smethport.
Member of Congress—Charles M. Rowland, Phillipsburg.
State Senator—Frank E. Baldwin, Austin, Pa.
Members of Assembly—John A. Fitzgibbon, Bradford, Pa.; Frank P. Isherwood, Bradford, Pa.
State Highway Supt.—C. L. Lorah.

COUNTY.
Sheriff—E. W. Jones, Smethport.
Deputy Sheriffs—C. C. Choate, Smethport; J. H. Howe, Bradford.
Prothonotary—B. F. Starkey, Smethport.
Clerk of Courts—Frisk R. Foster, Smethport.
County Treasurer — Frank Potter, Kane.
Recorder of Deeds—H. M. Chase.
Commissioners—A. M. Marsh, Bradford; O. H. Gahagan, Mt. Jewett; W. H. Fleherty, Bradford.
Commissioners' Clerk—A. R. Anderson, Clermont.
Register of Wills and Clerk of Orphans' Court—John S. Eastman, Smethport.
Coroner—E. E. Sherman, Bradford.
Jury Commissioners—Wm. H. Morrison, Smethport; W. O. Holden, Smethport.
Jury Commissioners' Clerk — H. M. Otto, Smethport, R. F. D.
Auditors—R. A. Greer, Bradford; J. B. Abbett, Bradford; Frank Burdick, Smethport.
County School Superintendent C. W. Lillibridge, Smethport.
Asst. County School Superintendent—B. S. Taylor, Bradford.
District Attorney—Thos. B. Wilson, Bradford.
Mercantile Appraiser—F. B. Goodman, Mt. Jewett.
Sealer of Weights and Measures—H. P. Verdon, Smethport.
County Solicitor—C. W. Shattuck, Smethport.
County Detective—Joseph F. Robinson, Bradford.
County Viewers—Harvey G. Berthouse, Kane; C. M. Colegrove, Smethport; Dennis Davis, Kane; Griffin Hatfield, Bradford; Edward Martin, Marvindale; Thos. H. Morrison, Smethport; F. M. Webster, Bradford; F. M. Wright, Eldred.
Farm Bureau Supt.—F. S. Crossman.
Supt. County Home—C. O. Taylor.
Probation Officers—Grace E. Cole, J. A. Lindsey.

Borough.
Burgess—Warley Gifford.
Council—C. M. Colegrove, pres.; F. H. Biever, secy.; Claude Hackett, B. T. Garlic, W. B. Hopper, J. A. Lindholm, W. H. Hungerford, J. S. Tull.
Justices—R. C. Gleason, A. W. Colegrove.
School Directors—E. A. Studholme, pres.; G. W. Mitchell, v. pres.; T. M. Morrison, sec'y.; W. F. Specht, treas.; T. F. Hungiville.
Board of Health—Dr. John Clark, sec'y.
Constable—C. B. Dickinson.
Collector—R. C. Gleason.
Assessor—F. W. Burdick.
Auditors—J. Musser, E. W. Strong, F. H. Biever.
Judge of Election—Frank Cummings.
Inspectors of Election—George Barbour, Herman Bell.
Borough Solicitor—H. B. Mason.

RECRUIT BALKS AT THE JOB

Declared He Had Only Agreed to Get Kaiser and Couldn't Take On Whole Germany.

"Are you willing to go across and fight the Germans?" asked an interviewer in the mustering office in former cafeteria No. 2 of a young Florida negro at Camp Dix, whose personnel record he was completing, the query being one of the formal questions put to every recruit.

"Ah don't know 'bout dat, boss!" answered the colored boy. "Ah thought yur jes' wanted me to go get the kaiser. Ah'm a-bankerin' to fix that ole Hun Face, but does yuh reckon yuh want me to lick de whole gang?"

The interviewer explained the situation. The young negro's home folks had told him they were going to send him to Europe to "get the Kaiser" and he came to camp thinking it was a single-handed job. His face brightened when he heard that in his personal part he would have the backing of several million allies.

The personnel questionnaire made out in the mustering office brings some amazing answers from the southern negroes recently brought there for training. One couldn't remember where his father was born.

"Well, was he born in the United States?" asked the interviewer. "No, indeed, suh, no indeedy!" replied the recruit. "He was born in Virginny."

The same recruit wanted to show that he could qualify under every question. "Are you a member of any lodge or fraternity?" was a query put to him. "Good Lawd, boss, I should say I was! I'se a pallbearer."

New uniforms are being issued to these Florida recruits and they are the proudest soldiers in the camp. They have taken to the military game like ducks to water, and officers are amazed at the cleverness they are showing in learning drill orders in elementary army work.

TO DRIVE AWAY MOSQUITOES

Kansas Professor Makes Public Preparation He Claims Is Effective Against Pests.

Campers and tourists who are bothered by mosquitoes can find relief by use of repellants, points out George A. Dean, professor of entomology, Kansas State Agricultural college.

Where clothes and circumstances will not permit of sanitary means of control, an effective repellant can be made by the use of one ounce of cedar oil, two ounces of citronella and two ounces of spirits of camphor.

A small amount of this solution applied to the face and hands or on a handkerchief tied around the neck will keep the mosquitoes away. Equally good results may be obtained if the liquid is applied to a cloth and hung near the face when mosquitoes are troublesome at night.

An Unheralded Event.

An announcement has appeared in the newspapers so insignificant that it has almost passed unheeded. The size of the item was altogether out of proportion to its importance. The single paragraph was to the effect that the swinging bridge over the Suez canal at El Kantara, about 35 miles south of Port Said, had been completed. Yet that bridge affords direct railway communication between Cairo and the cities of Palestine; it conquers the desert which separated Egypt from Palestine, and which has for centuries barred the march of nations; it joins Asia to Africa, and it assures the world that the Holy Land will henceforth be under Christian guardianship. Xerxes bridging the Hellespont is nothing to the British bridging the Suez canal! Surely the bells of Christendom ought to have been rung when that insignificant announcement crept into the corners of the papers!—Christian Science Monitor.

Good Business.

Some one with an eye to business has had the good idea of establishing outside a fashion factory in Great Britain, a milliner's shop with the latest in hat and blouses for girls. After long hours at work it is easy to imagine how attractive such a shop window would appear to the girls; the difficulty is probably to find sufficient shop attendants at the busy hours to sell hats and blouses to eager buyers. The idea is the same, of course, as the tuck-shop outside the school gates.—Christian Science Monitor.

An Observing Frenchman.

Besides being good fighters, the French are keen-witted and observing. In Normandy there is a sign up at the entrance of a field: "Horses taken to grass. Reasonable rates. Horses with long tails, 1 franc a day. Horses with short tails, 50 centimes a day." On being asked why he made this strange distinction, the farmer explained that a horse with a short tail is so worried by flies that he hasn't time to graze, while a horse with a long tail can flick off the flies and eat grass at the same time.

Americans Open Korean Mine.

The Seoul Press announces that an arrangement has been made to work a gold and silver mine at Chaldong Kuyongmyon, Yangtok district, South Pyongando, with a capital of 1,000,000 yen, 200,000 yen being subscribed by Koreans and the rest by Americans. Preparation is now being made to erect a refinery. The mine is believed to be exceedingly rich in gold and silver, the vein of ore being from 11 to 23 feet in thickness, and the concession being 8,000,000 tsubo in area.

HEATING THE AMERICAN HOME

To Conserve Coal, Temperature of Sixty-Eight Degrees Is Recommended by American Physicians.

On the theory, and it is an old theory, that American homes are overheated, the fuel administration urges housekeepers to conserve coal by maintaining a temperature of 68 degrees, that being the temperature "recommended by eminent American physicians."

Doubtless no penalty will be incurred for noncompliance with the notice. Government officials may urge and doctors recommend, but to maintain an even temperature in a house or apartment is beyond the powers of federal or local organization, observes the New York World. It may be possible in hospitals, where heat is measured in terms of calories. But in most American homes the temperature will continue to run the daily gamut between the frigidity of the morning hours and the full head of steam in the evening, "when the men are home."

What the fuel administration has in view, of course, is a maximum temperature of 68 degrees. That is too cold for the comfort of many people, and in fact the whole question of house heating is one of temperament; houses that are overheated for some persons are underheated for others. The best that can be expected is that householders and landlords will make a prudent use of coal and seek to make a given amount go further; and this economy is dictated by the present price and scarcity of fuel no less than by patriotism.

Airplane Silencers.

Silencers are needed on airplane engines to eliminate the noise of approach, which is the only thing that warns the enemy of the approaching planes at night, says Flying. The silencers must do their work thoroughly, eliminating the exhaust sounds entirely, because the anti-aircraft units have very powerful microphones that magnify the slightest sound. Lacking silencers—for no other reason than the added weight and slight loss of power raiding airplanes are forced to fly at high altitudes in an attempt to escape detection. The weight of the fuel needed and the horse power and time spent in evading detection this way represent really a greater loss of efficiency than the loss caused by the silencers.

The Misdeemen.

A farmer raised a peck of wheat beside the River Dee; a boarder ate a wheated loaf 'way down in Tennessee; the loaf the boarder fed upon cost half as much and more as did the farmer's peck of wheat a month or so before.' "Now, why is this," the boarder raved, "they hold me up on bread?" "And why is wheat so bloomin' cheap?" the plodding farmer said.

A chap beyond the Rocky ridge raised 20 pounds of flues; another one in old New York was kicking on the times, for he had downed a glass of "ade." Sigh, poor forlorn galoot, had paid one-half the marked price of 20 pounds of fruit. "Now, why is this, they soak me thus for this wee sip of 'ade?" "And why," exclaimed the orchard man, "am I so poorly paid."

Now hold your horses steady there, you man beside the Dee; go easy there, you hungry chap in sunny Tennessee; restrain yourself, you orchard man, forbear this angry talk, and you beside the soda fount in Little Old New Yawk, remember this: Our food and drink, no matter where and when, must also be the food and drink of thirty middlemen.—Utica Globe.

Dandelion's Value as Food.

The name dandelion is a corruption of "dent de lion"—lion's tooth. In France the roots are roasted and used as a coffee substitute. There also they are freely used as cooked greens or for salads. Like all green stuff they are much more valuable raw. The bitter taste indicates the iron content—iron in the organic form, the only form in which it could be utilized by the body. Dandelions contain about half as much iron as lettuce and about the same amount as radishes. Besides that, they contain other valuable organic salts.

To Avoid Spontaneous Combustion.

Unless coal piles are well ventilated spontaneous combustion will follow, says Popular Science Monthly. To prevent spontaneous combustion, the bureau of mines gives these suggestions: (1) Build a coal pile on dry ground; (2) Store only one size of coal in each pile; (3) Remove fine coal for immediate use if possible; (4) Don't wet and dry the coal alternately while piling; (5) Store the coal in small piles near the place where it is to be used; (6) Use small bins in storage yards.

FACTS AND FIGURES

United States in 1916 quarried granite valued at $17,418,582.

United States national banks have $10,000,000,000 in deposits.

Pennsylvania railroad has sent 2,546 employes to war.

Almost the Speed Limit.

"At Chattanooga," said a veteran of the Civil war, "one of the men in my company left early in the action, and no one saw him till after the battle, when he appeared in camp unwounded and unabashed. Some of the boys accused him of running away, but he wouldn't admit it.

"'I only retreated in good order,' he declared.

"I heard of the matter, and a few days later I asked him if he had any idea how fast he had 'retreated.'

"'Well, I'll tell you, cap'n,' he said. 'If I had been at home, and going after the doctor, folks that see me passin' would have thought my wife was right sick!'"—Harper's Monthly.

Some Grievance!

The railroad official invited the stern citizen to consolidate his troubles.

"I want you to give orders," demanded the visitor, "that the engineer of the express which passes through Elm Grove at about 11:55 be restrained from blowing his whistle on Sunday mornings."

"Impossible!" exploded the official. "What prompts you to make such a ridiculous request?"

"Well, you see," explained the citizen, in an undertone, "our pastor preaches until he hears the whistle blow, and that confounded express was 20 minutes late last Sunday."—Lamb.

LARABEE

Personal Points and News Notes, of the Week's Affairs.

Rev. E. J. Fairweather and Mr. W. F. Barr of Eldred were in town Tuesday selling Liberty Bonds.

State Highway Superintendent C. A. Lough, of Smethport was a pleasant caller in town Thursday.

P. B. Grantier of Crosby was a week-end guest of his daughter, Mrs. J. L. Bateman.

Eros Carpenter was a business visitor in Olean, Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Rice and daughter, Miss Alberta were guests of relatives in Bradford, Sunday.

F. B. McCoy was a business visitor in Eldred Monday.

Virl Dennis has moved his household goods to the farm north of town which he recently purchased of Jacob Parker.

Earl Harris delivered the mail on Route 2 for a few days last week.

Raymond Rice has recovered from his illness and has returned to his work as "fireman on the Penn. R. R.

W. F. Barker of Eldred was in town, Monday.

Miss Elma Carpenter of Marvindale visited relatives here last week.

Mrs. Mary Harris and daughter, Mildred visited her sister, Mrs. Joseph Hayes of Sartwell, Thursday.

Mrs. F. A. Moore, of Coryville was a guest of her sister, Mrs. Eros Carpenter, Tuesday.

Raymond Tole is ill with pneumonia.

P. E. Cawley of Barden Brook was a business visitor here, Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Haynes and daughter, Josephine, of Sartwell were Sunday visitors here.

E. B. McCoy was in Coryville, Thursday.

Dr. Huff of Eldred was a frequent visitor in town, last week.

John Rice of Shuttown called in town Thursday.

CORYVILLE

Changing Lines on Oil Lease—Entertained Friends—Visitors.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fairchild were in Eldred and Prentissvale Thursday. Their grandson Gordon Trank of Eldred came home with them for a visit.

Mrs. Allen Irons and Mrs. Belle Cory were Eldred visitors the last of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Orval Tuttle and children of Olean were guests of Mrs. Tuttle's mother Mrs. E. C. Holmes, from Thursday night until Monday morning.

Lawrence Washburn was in Smethport, Monday.

J. A. Sparks was a business visitor in Smethport Saturday.

Mr. Turner, Superintendent, and Rex Teuscher, gauger, of the Vacuum Oil Co., of Olean were business visitors in town this week, making changes in their lines on the Parson's Oil Co's. lease.

F. C. Crandall of Hinsdale, N. Y., was a guest of J. A. Sparks and J. F. Rice recently.

Lowell Gale left on Monday for Panlboro, N. Y., to visit his cousin, Mrs. Robert Raymer and family, and John Gale and wife.

L. H. Cohn of Bradford was a business visitor in town Saturday.

Mrs. James Parker and Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Sparks were over Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Parker near Wrights Corners. Mrs. Parker was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Sparks Monday and Tuesday, and expects to leave during the week for her home in Perry, N. Y., stopping at Hinsdale, N. Y. for a visit with her brother, F. C. Crandall and family.

Mrs. Ella Holmes entertained a few friends on Friday in honor of Mrs. Sara Holme's, birthday. Mrs. Holmes was presented with a beautiful rocker.

Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Windsor have moved to Olean, N. Y.

Godfrey Hokanson moved his household goods in Leonard Webster's tenant house where he and his family will reside.

Mrs. Mildred Stickles and son Paul of Eldred were guests of her parents Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Rice, last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ern Wood of Eldred were recent guests at the Rice home.

PORT ALLEGANY

Letter From Dr. Ostrander—Popular Young Woman Died—Sartwell House Fire.

The Sartwell House was very badly damaged Sunday morning about 2:30 o'clock by a fire which started in one of the bedrooms on the third floor, and whose origin is unknown. When fire was discovered the flames were confined to one or two rooms, but spread rapidly over the entire upper portion of the building. There were not many guests in the hotel at the time, and these were speedily alarmed and had plenty of time to get out. The fire quickly broke out through the roof, and for a time it seemed as though the building were doomed. However, the efforts of the firemen began to show results just at the time conditions seemed worst, and the flames were confined to the roof and the third floor, and were finally extinguished after about an hours stern fighting. The hotel is badly wrecked and the loss will be heavy. The top floor is entirely gutted, and the water soaked down into the second and first floors, and practically ruined the walls, bedding and furniture. The building was insured for about ten thousand dollars, and the loss will probably take up that amount. Landlord Jobb was at Roulette at the time of the fire, and did not know of it until word reached him at breakfast time Sunday morning. His personal loss will also be considerable.

Word was received here on Tuesday that Mrs. Clarence Lawler had become one of the victims of the influenza epidemic, having died at her home in Buffalo on Monday. Miss Lawler grew from childhood to lovely young womanhood in Port Allegany where her family lived for many years. She was educated in the local schools, graduating with the class of 1907, after which she spent four years at St. Elizabeth's College, from which she also graduated with high honors. She taught one year in Hazelhurst and three years in the local high school, and had taught last year and this year at Hutchinson High School in Buffalo. She was a consistent member of St. Gabriel's Catholic Church here.

Many friends of "Doc Ostrander" will be glad to learn he has recently been promoted from Lieut. to a full fledged Captain at Camp Dix, N. J. 4th Battalion 153rd D. B. He writes that he is very glad to learn that Dr. Squires has located here, "a classmate a fine man, and a good doctor." He writes that the Influenza is "pretty well under control in this camp but that the cities and towns outside are having terrible times. Many are afraid this epidemic will kill more people than Hun bullets and think the front line trench to be preferred to this dread disease. The Captain hopes soon to be sent across. He writes that the 34th Division will soon leave for active service and says they are the finest bunch of men he ever saw. His family are near Camp Dix but under quarantine. They are planning a trip to New York and up the Hudson when it is lifted. He wants to be remembered to friends here and is in the war till an "unconditional surrender." Port Allegany friends extend congratulations to this merited promotion and feel that it was gained partially by practicing the small courtesies of life while enduring the necessary hardships incident to army regulations.

Rev. W. A. Stackhouse returned Saturday evening from Buffalo where he had been attending the session of the Genesee Conference. He has been appointed to preach here for another year.

M. N. Allen opened the hunting season Saturday by shooting a porcupine in a tree in front of the high school building.

C. W. Catlin went to Washington D. C. Tuesday to confer with the Fuel Administration officers in regard to the use of gas for the factories here.—Reporter-Argus.

BUSH HILL

Is Ill With Pneumonia—Here From Buffalo—Personals.

Mrs. Fritz Krupp and little son, Frederick, who have been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Smith, have returned to Perry, N. Y., where they will make their future home.

Miss Helen Johnson spent the week end with friends in Smethport, Pa.

Mrs. Ellen Jones of Buffalo, N. Y., is visiting her sister Mrs. Thos. Smith and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Reynolds and children were Smethport shoppers Saturday evening.

The Misses Mary Hooley and Agnes Marsh called on Miss Nellie Smith Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos Smith received a telegram from their daughter Anna of South Bend, Ind., that she was in the Hospital with pneumonia. A telegram was sent back immediately to let them know her condition at once but at this writing they have received no word. Her many, many friends wish for a speedy recovery.

The Misses Agnes and Bertha Maloney of Bradford, Pa., and Anna Kick of Olean, N. Y., spent the week-end with Julia Fay.

Mrs. Ruth Coleman who has been visiting her sister Mrs. Henry Reynolds has returned to her home in Wrighton, Pa.

ELDRED

Over the Top in Liberty Loan—Deaths of Well Known Residents.

Mrs. Katharine Wolcott, wife of Albert D. Wolcott, died at her home on South Main street at about 6:30 Thursday morning, after an illness of about six months, of liver trouble. Deceased was born February 8, 1861 being 57 years of age; most of which she has resided in Eldred. Deceased was one who took an active interest in lending her aid where necessary in matters of public benefit being active in church and social affairs up till the time her health became too poorly for her to do so. She leaves a husband, two sons, Floyd and Roy, at home; and two brothers, George Gill of Coryville, and Thomas Gill, whose whereabouts is not known. Deceased was a member of the local L. O. T. M.

Miss Nena Rice left yesterday for Camp Hancock, Ga., where she will enter upon the duties as trained nurses. This is the same camp in which Miss Miriam Llewellyn is working and in the same capacity.

Messrs. C. M. Slack and Fred Emerson got a bee tree last Saturday and report it lucky, finding nearly a hundred pounds of honey which they report to be of good flavor.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Sterling Gross, a son, Miss May Welch, of Akron, O., the first a new girl.

The Akron, O., friends of Eldred teachers are home during the quarantine there. Misses Teresa Welch, Rose McDonald, Hazel Lemmler and Mary Foster.

Eldred Borough has gone over the top on the Fourth Liberty Loan having raising over $47,000 and closed the active soliciting last Saturday night. The committee reports with great satisfaction the manner in which the citizens responded.

A. J. Uncapher died at his home on Kent street at shortly past noon Friday. He had been ill for some time.

Writing from France Merrill Cummings says: I have not seen a man whom I knew from the old stamping grounds of my kid days. Although I am with a fellow here, named Hyde, Sergt. Chas. Hyde, of Friendship, who has an uncle named George Hyde, of Smethport. I know his uncle, playing with him in the Smethport Citizens' Band, a few years ago. This fellow is in the medical corps.—Eagle.

MT. JEWETT

Winfield Tucker of Hazelhurst Died—Schools Closed—Several Flu Cases.

First gold star for Hazelhurst resulted from the death October 10 of Winfield Tucker at Fort Worth, Texas, caused by Spanish Influenza. Winfield Tucker was born at Millville, New Jersey, June 27, 1899, thus he was 19 years of age at death. He has been training for several months, and had risen to First Sergeant; member of Cavalry Replacement Camp at Fort Worth, Texas. Body of the deceased was brought to Mt. Jewett Tuesday noon and taken immediately to Bridgeview cemetery for burial, in compliance with Health Board ruling. Young Tucker was a general favorite among a host of friends. Although his desire to help in the struggle across the ocean was not fulfilled, his gold star will be awarded as much honor as if killed in action.

Churches, Sunday schools and the public school must discontinue holding sessions indefinitely. Ice cream parlors must discontinue selling cream and soft drinks after present stock of ice cream is exhausted. No more ice cream may be shipped in, and selling of soft drinks must cease when present stock of ice cream is sold. Citizens who fail to call a doctor upon sickening, and develop influenza, are liable for misdemeanor and subject to penalty. No visiting the sick allowed. The above are rulings of the local board of Health. Eleven cases of influenza are reported.

Local barbers have adopted a new scale of prices, which went in effect last Tuesday. Mr. citizen must now pay 45 cents to get rid of surplus hair on his head, and 20 cents for a shave. Shampoos and massages are 30 cents, and tonics 12 cents.

The Misses Mildred Anderson and Hazel Quinn, and Edwin Anderson were Smethport visitors Wednesday evening.

Mrs. J. Clayton Buttery of Ithica, N. Y., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas Lundeen.—Herald.

OLEMONT

News from the Mountain Top Town That Is Largely Personal.

John Jacobson and family of Salamanca, are visiting his parents here.

Mary Smith of Crosby was spending the week at the home of Tony Spataforo.

Father Carpenter had a call to Mt. Alton Friday night.

Percy Keating of Olean visited his parents here Saturday.

Mr. Ringrose returned on Friday from a business trip to N. Y.

The Misses Ada Scarboro and Bedlia Smith, and Mrs. Alfred Potter were at Mt. Jewett Saturday visiting at the home of Peterson's.

Mrs. Scarboro and Joe Smith were shoppers in Johnsonburg on Monday.

Harry Sillick returned to his home on Wednesday from the Bradford hospital where he has been a patient. His many friends are glad to see him back.

Mrs. John Erlandson returned on Wednesday from DuBois. They are moving in their new home. And will soon be ready for house keeping.

Burt Anderson returned to Olean to his work on Saturday.

Miss Willey of Canadea, N. Y., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Ringrose.

The Ladies Aid was entertained at the home of Miss Johnson on Thursday.

Mr. Keating was a Smethport caller Saturday.

B. Jacobson was at Marvindale for a couple of days last week, buying goods from Shelander's big sale.

CROSBY

Recovering in Kane Hospital—Soldier Ill With Influenza.

Earl Grisdale of Betula is spending a few days with relatives in this place.

Mrs. Sarah McDonell spent Wednesday afternoon with Mrs. Doubles.

Mr. and Mrs. Barbour autoed to Smethport Saturday.

Fred Larson who is in the Kane Hospital is reported to be getting along good.

Mrs. Charles Day returned to Bradford Thursday after spending a few days with her mother Mrs. Herman Krueger.

Mrs. Doubles received letters from her two boys who are in service. Herbert who is in France and Leo who is in Training Camp in Bailly, Virginia. His many friends regret to hear that Leo is ill with Influenza.

Mrs. Swanson was calling on Mrs. Doubles one day last week.

Pauline Manwarming was the guest of Miss Florence Smith one day last week.

Mrs. Gerald Wilcox and the Misses Velma and Hazel Wilcox spent Monday with Mrs. Anna Grinolds of Betula.

Mrs. Hugh McDowell received a letter from her son Charles who is in France saying he has been over the top for five days.

John Wallace was a Betula visitor Tuesday afternoon.

Miss Lola Brotherton of Betula is a guest of Miss Gretchen Winslow.

Mrs. Charles Day returned to Bradford Thursday.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO CROSBY RED CROSS AUXILIARY FOR SEPT.

Oscar Anderson	$2.00
P. S. Benson	2.00
C. M. Benson	1.00
Frank Bloomster	2.00
G. F. Bayer	2.00
Chas. Bloomster	1.00
J. A. Cleveland	1.00
I. W. Chandler	2.00
Chas. Dinges	2.00
J. Dillon	2.00
M. Doubles	3.00
J. Dunn	2.00
H. G. German	5.00
W. H. Gallup	10.00
Walter Hendrickson	2.00
Wm. Hendrickson	2.00
Mrs. B. W. Heinemann	5.00
Oscar Johnson	2.00
H. B. Lathorpe, Jr.	2.00
Earl Manwaring	7.00
Floyd Marsh	2.00
Geo. McCullum	2.00
C. A. McGowan	2.00
Frank Newcombe	2.00
Harry Schelander	2.00
Harry Tinnermah	2.00
S. L. Winslow	1.00
W. A. Hulet	.50
E. Pixley	1.00
H. Lathrope, Sr.	2.00
F. Grinolds	1.00
I. Wilcox	1.00
P. Chris	1.00
E. Marsh	1.00
C. Newcomb	1.00
S. Winslow	1.00
	Es....
Donation	25.00
	$104.50

ESTATE OF F. A. SHELANDER, DECEASED.

Having been named as executor of the above estate, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay. JOHN A. SHELANDER,
Oct. 8, 1918.6t** Marvindale, Pa.